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CONSIGNEMES.

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Jardine & Co.

Gilman & Co.

Jardine & Co,

Owners or Agents

& W. Dock Company Tra

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en Spanish Dollars; Six Months,

in advance. Subscriptions will be

lar; each additional Line, Twenty

otices of Firms " will be continued,

bers to the Weekly Paper, Eight

Street. Swalow, DROWN & Co.

Fogg & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGEONG

Twelve Dollars.

n a month before the expiry of the

Sailed for Tientsin

via Shanghae

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Vol. XXII. No. 1114.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM



· OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, China Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from diate delivery. Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,

British Consulate. Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the Evening Mail, (hina Mail and Overland China Mail will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1866. R. SWINHOE,

P & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

STEAM TO

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered

the above Places on SUNDAY, the

24th instant at Daylight, Despatches will

STEAM TO

SHANGHAE, YOKOHAMA and

NAGASAKI.

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,

Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,

and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

Cargo, will leave this for the above places,

CARGO will be received on board unti

5 P.M. on the 27th Instant. SPECIE until

Noon on the 29th; and PARCELS until i

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES

ARE REQUIRED.

Black Bill of Lading, are particularly re-

quested to note the Terms and Conditions of

these Bills of Lading, with reference to the

a view to the adequateness of their Insurance

For particulars regarding Freight and

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

OTICE TOSHIPPERS OF TREASURE

Company have arranged to receive any

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the

Treasure intended for Shipment in their

Treasure will be received in this manner

and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and

4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the

Steamer's departure. Should the hour fix-

ed for leaving be later than Noon, ship-

Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are

delivered at the same time the work will be

The Company of course except the "risk

of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Ma-

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's

Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in

the Company's Steamers, under the same

NOTICE.

THOS. SUTHERLAND.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1866.

Offices in the Queen's Road.

ture, from 7 to 9 A.M.

greatly facilitated.

condition as stated above.

rine Insurance.

** Shippers of Cargo on the Company's

on FRIDAY, the 29th June, at 2 P.M.

P.M. on the 27th.

Office, Hougkong.

be closed at 5 P.M. on SATURDAY.

Hongkong, June 21, 1866.

Hongkong, June 21, 1866.

Steam-ship "YESSO" will leave for

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent,

W. R. DALZIEL,

Acting Superintendent.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU.

INTIMATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE. No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL. A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.-\$2 per Month. TERMS OF ADVERTISING .- First insertion. Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

THE CHINA MAIL. AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.) Price -\$15 per Annum; Single Copies,

44 cents. ADVERTISING .- First insertion, Five lines,

\$1: each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMA-NENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from

4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the Evening and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary. ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.-To Subscribers to the Weekly, issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12 Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING .- The same as in the Weekly. All "Notice of Firms" appearing | transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless other- | Policies in respect of the same. wise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs Shortrede & Co. \$1 for the first tifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. If sent in already translated into Chinese

50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character. Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed wit Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co. "China Mail" Office, Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

FOR SALE. THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTREDE & Co. Price, \$1.

"China Mail" Office. Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

FOR SALE. THE CHINA DIRECT RY For 1866 printed and published by Messrs A.

SHORTREDE & Co. Price, bound Unbound in Paper cover . Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

pany's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take imme-

Captain Dickson, . . 1 Box Baggage. From Marseilles,-A. & C., 1372, . . 1 Parcel Samples.

From Fngland,— Per "Orissa,"

6, \ . . 1 Box Worsted. Ex "Ottawa." J. L., 1 Box Catridges.

Lieut Perry, . . . 1 Box Apparel. M. & Co., (in diamond) 1 Cask Samples. From Shanghae, -1 Air tight Case Plants. From Coast Ports,—

Ex " Azof," . . 1 Box Sundries. Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

NOTICE. PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY. MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent. Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship IMPERIALES. "ADEN," will leave for the above

Places TO-MORROW, the 22d instant, at PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STRAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRÍA, MES-SINA, MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTÁ

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, at 2 INHE PENINSULAR AND OBJENTAL STEAM P.M., the Company's Steam-ship NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "DONNAI," Commandant Bourdon, "OTTAWA," Captain Eastley, with H.I.M.N., with H.B.M.'s Mails, Passen-Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and gers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding At SINGAPORE, with one of the Compa-

ny's Steamers for Batavia. At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay. At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Stea-

mers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius. At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 11 % upon Merchandizes Dinnetord's Fluid Magnesia. and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez. Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st June, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

Agent.

A. CONIL,

Hongkong, June 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

ments will be received on the day of depar-THE following Cases are still unclaimed A and are lying in the "Messageries Im-Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangeperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense ment will please send along with their Treaof the Consignees, who are requested to sure. Shipping Orders and Receipts carefultake immediate delivery:ly filled up with Marks, Description, and From Bombay.—

N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory. From Marseilles.—

in diamond), . 1 Case Book. J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware. Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.

Ex." Donnai." B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus. L. T. 221, . 1 chest Baggage. D. 13878, 1 chest Cheese. A. CONIL,

Agent. Hongkong, June 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamer Donnai, are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and

A. CONIL,

Hongkong, May 29, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

INHIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the page. Cottes. All others are counterfeits.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £6. 8s. Power in proportion to price. ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10, 10s., £14, 14s. £16. 16s., £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made. Adress, with Remittance

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND Or order through \{ Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs Grindlay & Co. CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

TILLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAM-PITH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the diseases durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS. Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining " ELLWOOD * * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 614, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MACHINERY.

AR A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application .- 33, Cornhill.

REDUCTION in Prices of

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDS VALVES, WASHERS, HOSE, TUBING, all kinds of CLOTHING,

and every Article made in this Material. All Goods Warranted. Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods

GEORGE P. DODGE. SOLE CONTRACTOR TO H. M. ADMIRALTY, BERMONDSEY RUBBER WORKS, and 79, Upper Thames Street, London.

Houses of some importance wanted to accept con-

Is the great Remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTH 'RN INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATION AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. It is the Physician's Cure of

RHBUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Fe

inales, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNE-EORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and who taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT.

Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co..

· CHEMISTS,-LONDON,

see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle

Weakness Persine.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.

Manufactured by T. MORSON AND SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

MORSON'S KRŒSOTE. and every description of Chemicals, and all New

Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

MISCELLANEOUS

Coughs, Asthma, and Incipient North British & Mercantile CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH_LOZENGES.

NOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood he test of public approval, and their usefulness has een extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies. no the Palece of Peans - Doring this long perio they have withstood the pretensions of numerous in-

ferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote Sold in Bottles and Tine of various sizes Thomas KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to to grant Policies against FIRE, to the ex-

observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH | tent of £10,000 on any Building, or on LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government | Merchandise in the same Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY

HIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one class Steamers. BER HAT combines the lightness of the of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic

> Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.

HOUSE IN PARIS.-No. 19, Rue Vivienne, This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmacentists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKEY & SONS.

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c., SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Weilington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee.

phant & Co.) RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messra John Burd & Co.)

General Agents. Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. .

Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports. where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms. At Canton, Messrs Augustine Heard

At Hankow, H. G. Bridges, Esq., a Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Swatow, Messrs Bradley & Co. At Tientsin, Messrs Fergusson & Co.

At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co. At Singapore and Penang. Messrs Bous-

At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs Augustine Heard & Co. At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs NIEBUHR & Co.

America, will be shortly established. Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss. In a idition to the usual Brokerage of 10

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

London Insurance Corporation.

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to

Agents.

Unsurance Company.

INSURANCES

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS 22,283,927. ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong I for the above Company are prepared

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

London and Oriental Steam Trausit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers. Established 1843.

HE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

TATE have this day re-established ourselves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow.

INNES & Co. Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr EDWARD ANDREWS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that the Interest and Responsibility of the late JAMES KEMP. in the Firm ceased on the 31st December last. All Persons indebted to the Firm on 31st December last, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to the present

Proprictor without delay. G. FALCONER, Executor of the late JAMES KEMP. Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

17/ITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore. Mr N. B. DENNYS, will continue the

Editorial and general management of our business and sign our Firm per procuration. A. SHORTREDE & Co. Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

NOTICE. AR EDWARD WALLACE, is autho-IVI rised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866. NOTICE. IXIE have this day established a Branch

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WA CHMAKING. and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr George B. FALCONER who has

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK. Hongkong, April 2, 1866. INTITH Reference to the above Adver-

taken over the Business from that date.

tisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER. Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE. ME have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration. BEHRE & Co.

Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr L ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PEN-DER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July. GIBB. LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864. ATOTICE is hereby given that the Com-

Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,)

. See their Name and Trade Mark on all Pre-

Orders to be made payable in London.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers through-CAUTION .- Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and

indicestion & stomachic

And may be obtained of all respectable

of FECAMP.

Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite

MANUFACURERS OF ;

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Oly-

THE Head Office of the Company is at

At Foochow, Messrs Augustine Heard At Shanghae: Messrs Augustine Heard

At Kiukiang, John Pastorius, Esq., a

TEAD & Co. At Manila, Messrs Russell & Sturges.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and

cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

(Established by Charter 1720.)

the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same. DENT & Co.,

Hongkong, 12th April, 1855,

THE CHINA MAIL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1866.

BIRTHS. At Shanghae, on the 10th June, the Wife of Joseph At Shanghae, on the 8th instant, the Wife of A WHEELET, of a Son

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st of June, at Nagasaki, by the Revd. Wm. Lloyd, Chaplain of d. M.S Scylla, ALEXANDER J. GLOVER, to ANNIE, youngest Daughter of the late David Finlay. At the house of | evd. J. W. Lambuth, on Thursday. evening, H. DRUCKER, 3d Son of S Drucker, LEIPSIG GERMANY, to MAGGIR McCLELLAN, Daughter of W. G. McClellan, of Cambridge, New York, U.S.A. by the Revd. J. W. Lambuth.

DEATHS.

At Mosque Terrace. Hongkong, on the night of the 20th June, the beloved Wife of C. A. REYNVAAN, aged At Hougkong, on the 18th June, Louisa Mary TaytoR, Child, 10th Regiment, aged 2 years and 2 months. At the German Foundling Hospital, Hongkong, on, the 18th June, Loisa, Wife of - Otten, Tavern-keeper, Queen's Road West, aged 41 years. ongkong, on the 19th June, Thomas Mitchall, Child, 20th Regiment, aged I year and 3 months. At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. Melville, on the 20th June, THOMAS SCHWAPFIELD, Seaman, late of H.M.S.

Princess Royal, aged 20 years and 6 months. At the North Barracks, Hongkong, on the 20th June, Lo: ISA Godby, Child, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and At Spring Gardens, Hongkong, on the 21st June, ELIZABETA, Wife of John Pritchett, Deputy Foreman, Hongkong blint, aged 29 years,

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

News from the North, with which we usually preface our "Echoes ' has during the past week been slightly more exciting than for some time previously. Our Japan files have not by some accident come to hand, but we take the following paragraphs from the Shanghae papers :—

A regatta of undecked European boats which passed off very successfully, took place on the 31st May; in which nine boats

A grand review took place at Yokohama on the Queen's birthday, but owing, doubtless, to the boisterous weather of the day, few of our compatriots had carried out their plans for illumination in the evening; our good neighbours the French were not so easily frightened-and at the French Embassy at Benten and the Barracks, this compliment was paid to our sovereign. Though late, we cannot help reverting to the occasion to mention the fact, and expressing the great pleasure this courtesy afforded all the British community who

were out and witnessed it. With reference to the case of the Japanese who is believed to have attempted to commit suicide, but who, failing in his design brought a charge against Mr Boyd, his master, of having out and wounded him with intent to do him grievous bodily harm -uo public hearing has as yet taken place. We believe that an examination has been held with closed doors, and are surprised that, under any circumstances, the British Consul should have sanctioned such a proceeding where a British subject's character was so very seriously assailed. We are informed however that the trial is appointed for Tuesday next at 10 o'elock A.M. and that two gentlemen have been summoned

as Assessors Business is wofully dull. But considering that we have to record in one week a review, a boat race and a successful Amateur performance, Yokohama may be said to be like Mark Tapley when stricken with

"Down for the present-but still jolly." From the North of China we learn according to the Recorder that at Newchwang

every thing is quiet :-Native reports state, however, that the Nienfei are actively continuing their deprethat the Imperialists are using their utmost is not clear. endeavours to conceal the real state of affairs and to keep back information as to the movements of the contending parties. It is, however, currently stated that the Nienfei have succeeded in surrounding the entire artillery of the Imperialist army, and to judge from the large number of their force which is said to be spread in different detatchments over a space of some 250 li in length and 30 in breadth, great fears may be entertained for the safety of the guns, as the Imperialist troops are known to be quite

incapable of coping with so large a force. The North China Daily News says that:-

Letters from Hankow state that a body of Mahomedan rebels have made an irruption into Kansuh and captured and burned its capital. The Futai of that province has sent an officer to Hankow to purchase large supplies of arms and ammunition from Shanghae, to enable him to arm a force to oppose them.

The most important items of social and commercial news are the loss of the Guinevere and the damage done to various vessels in the river. We hear also that the insurance on vessels has risen to 6 per cent. With respect to the former the Hankow Times says :--

The circumstances of the wrecks are these. the rock on which the Josshouse is built. | deserve. The next morning having got under weigh they made for the right bank in order to get as wide a space as possible to turn in, but the Guinevere sheering round broadside on to the Glengyle's stern the latter was unable to stem the force of the stream and light yesterday in the form of a cheque for

once filled. the Guinevere is in a great measure attribu- being considered upon presentation, as a table to the way in which she was towed, little unusual, the person holding it was and that the challenger was towed in the given in charge and will be brought up same way with safety last year is no argua before the mixed Court. It is not improbament to the contrary.

off the wails of Woo-chang-heen, (almost | money out of some unsuspecting native opposite Hwangchow) and the spot was banker or shroff who could read nothing reached at daylight on Tuesday. The Gui | more than the figures, and probably recog- | ladies are left for a considerable portion of nevere, indeed a total wreck, her stern high nised the cheque as that of the Merout of the water, lay three-fourths immersed | cantile Bank. It should however, be a at a dreadful incline in the boiling current, warning to people to be careful with their of their native menials; that the cupidity within almost biscuit-throw of a joss house, | cheque books. firmly perched on the largest of a nest of | The immediate result of the excavations of the stream, the rocks around and the King-Pang is that a large portion of the depth of the water made it evident from the Bund opposite Hankee's store is now giving. first that the position of the ship was way. This has been evident for some time, and result in the massaccre of those nearest £4,200,000.

jured and less damaged portion of the cargo | rest it. with the spars and rigging was almost all that could be effected. The reports of the plundering proved to have been somewhat exaggerated, not a boat or man was near the wreck, which apparently had been untouched but, as the officer left in charge reported, the natives had entered a hatch over the magazine and taken thence a suit of new sails and some little of the cargo. They took besides the compasses, binnacles. charts, stores and anything they could lay their hands on in the cabin. These losses were reported to the mandarins but their recovery is problematical. Junks were at once procured and the removal of the tea to the Glengy's commenced and in the course of the day some 600 chests were saved, and it appeared probable that as many more

would be recovered. We have since heard that 1000 chests of tea have been recovered.

80,000 Taels and the other local offices are

likely to suffer heavily. In addition to this the following paragraph appears in the North China Daily News :-

The Highflyer, which had already grounded once on her upward route, but was fortunate enough to get off without material, if any injury, has again struck on her downward passage with less happy results. She swung, we understand, on to the Langshan crossing while in tow of the Tahuah on a failing tide; the latter proved unable to daug her off, and as the water receded, she rolled to such an extent that her crew that her Captain has since died. Fusi-yama came up at the critical moment, lay by and aided the Tahwah in towing her off as the water rose. The latter then brought her to Shanghae, where she now lies; there appears little doult she will be obliged to dock before proceeding on her voyage Thus, out of seven ships which have already gone up to ankow, five casualties have occurred, all more or less attributable to the peculiarities of Yangtze navigation. The Guinevere is a total wreck; the Highfluer has been on shore twice, the coulnatkyle has been so damaged that she may probably be obliged to return to Shanghae for repairs, and the Min was injured on the same occasion. The accidents to the the fact" against the Boatmen. two latter vessels, though sustained through collision, are no less attributable to to Yang-tze than others inasmuch as the strength of the current caused the drifting which resulted in the collision. In view of these repeated disasters the Insurance Companies may well hesitate before taking

From Foodhow we learn by the columns of the North China Daily News that :-

The tea market opened on the 25th ultimo at TIs. 37.50 per pecul, although teas were judged of inferior quality. Up to the 7th instant, about 75,000 piculs had been shipped, chiefly Congous, besides some 2,000 piculs which were sent home overland by the Messageries Imperiales, by Messas. Jardine Matheson & Co. The latter are said to have bought before the market opened, at contract prices.

The Fiery Cross, Ariel, Serica and Tdeping cleared on the 28th ultimo, the Fiery Cross boiting without her papers and even without signing the bills of lading. By this manceuvre she got twelve hours start of the fleet from Pagoda Anchorage, and drove the Captain of the Serica into a state bordering on insanity. On the 30th, the Taitsing cleared, and some predict that she nity. will beat every thing. The Ert King got away on the 5th. Three clippers, the Belle of Southesk and Yang-tze are still Twelve tea ships have cleared

It will be gratifying to the Banks at home to learn that they are not alone in their distress. Three native banks of some repute have failed in Foochow, and of course occasioned the usual distress among the dations in Honam. There is little doubt native population. The cause of this crisis

From Ningro there is no news of im-

From Shanghae itself there is little of political interest except the discussion relative to the action taken by Sir R. Alcock respecting the prohibition of small steamers navigating the inland rivers under foreign flags. The subject will be found treated at length in our leading columns. Of miscellaneous news we subjoin the following paragraphs from the Shanghae papers.

We learn that the silk market has been opened in Shanghai by the purchase vesterday afternoon (15 June) of No. 4 Nanzing Tsatlee at Tls. 425 per picul, and No. 45 Lingho Tsatlee al Tls. 415. A small parcel of No. 2 Kia-shing has also been settled at Tls. 375. It is inconceivable how, in face prices can have been given.

We are glad to learn that a further sum of \$2997 was yesterday found in a house at Pootung, indicated by Chinese information as one of the haunts of the men who plundered Messrs. Waller & Co.'s silk beat on the 29th ultimo. This raises the amount recovered to \$7997, leaving only \$1500 -The Guinevere and Glengyle on arriving at unaccounted for. The exertions of the

> We regret to learn the death of the Master of the Highflyer during her passage from Hankow. He was taken ill after going ashore at Chinkeang, and died suddenly.

anchor came down on them, struck, and at porting to be signed with his name Esq., payable to himself Esq. and endorsed on There is but little doubt that the loss of the back in the same way. This document no more fear of perpetrating murder than able that the forgery was the work of some The wreck occurred on the right bank, office boy who adopted this means of getting | things. But it is worthy of consideration

rocks now hidden by the water. The fury made with a view to cleansing the Yang- her child may operate on shore as well as

We are informed that Kuo, Fantai of this province has been appointed acting Foutai.

Of local news we have had enough to satisfy the most exigeant journalist during the past week. Two atrocious murders, three reported cases of piracy and an attack on a private house by a large party of armed Chinese have given Hongkong something to talk about-besides which one or two cases of suicide, &c., have contributed to keep reporters busy. The facts of the murder of Mrs Meyers and child are briefly as follows:--

A German shipwright left his wife and child on board a hulk at West Point. which they resided, while he went round the ships in harbour to search for employment, according to custom. On his return The cargo was insured in one office for be found that they had both been murdered by some Chinese scoundrel, the woman having her throat cut and seven wounds on the body, while the child had been despatched more expeditiously, it having been stabled to the heart. A second child, quite an infant-was lying in the same bed, and this the villains left untouched.

It turns out that when he left there was a thinaman on board who had been there for the past 3 days, being a friend of the boat-:What followed after is very clear. The friend took a large cooking knife from a box belonging to one of the boat boys, went to the cabin and murdered in the most horrible manner the mother and the eldest girl about 2 years old. The infant took fright and left her. We regret to hear was spared as there was no fear of its telling tales. The brute then took out all the articles from the box where the money was kept, and found about \$150, which he carried away, but the thing was done in such as hurry that some money was left be-

> The scoundrel was eventually captured some four days after the commission of the deed near Tai-poong, whither the police (who appear to have acted with great energy) had tracked him. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, and a verdict of "accessories before

An unfortunate China woman was beaten. to death by her husband over at Kowloong but no particulars of what seems to be a very atrocious deed have yet come to hand. Particulars of other outrages will be found risks at double the premium at present in our present issue. The piracies com mitted on the ships Carl, Casar and Sophie, will, it is hoped, turn the attention of the authorities to the matter of suppressing piracy with a strong arm, legal or illegal.

> A heavy typhoon was experienced about seven days since between this and Shanghae-several vessels have been more or less | gedy that has cast so deep a gloom over injured. The weather at present is damp our community. and cloudy, but the thermometer stands high. There seems, however, to be a prospect of a tolerably healthy summer. The swimming bath project was nearly coming to an untimely end. The good sense of the projectors however prevailed and instead of resigning as threatened they have consented to do their best for the good of the commu-

In this distant corner of Her Britanni Majesty's dominions it is, happily, of rare occurrence that the community is horrified by so fearful a tragedy as that which took place on board the hulk "Richard" on the morning of Friday last, the 15th instant. A husband leaves his floating home at an early hour in the morning, as usual, for the purpose of following his daily avocations. Within an hour of his departure his wife and child are brutally murdered, and the sole motive, so far as we can judge, is to obtain possession of some \$150. These dollars were coveted; they could not well be obtained without sacrificing human life; carries 490 chests of Malwa Opium for and so the inexorable logic of Chinese China, and the last Bombay prices averagethics decides that the end will, if not sanctify, certainly excuse or justify the P. & O. steamer is, in silver,-to Hongmeans. What are two human lives and kong £10,108; to Shanghae £13,075. those the lives of Europeans-in the couof so gloomy prospects, such excessive sideration of a chinaman who wants \$150, and knows where to get them? It would is a small affair, no connection with the battalious. appear, from the experience of the past week, that they are scarcely worth a thought in the celestial mind; and that the remarks contained in the Evening Mail of the 18th instant are unanswerably true. We repeat them. "He (the Chinese va-Hwang chow anchored separately for the police in this matter deserve praise, and gabond) is incapable, from his national night a little lower down, and not far above | will, we are sure, be recognised as they | training, of distinguishing the wide difference which exists between the fearful crime of murder and the comparatively minor one of theft. Both are punished An amusing attempt at forgery came to alike in his own province, and he naturally er Wentworth off Eastport (?) Subseparting company the steamer just managed | Tis. 21.25 on the Mercantile Bank, made | reasons that if we only imprison for the to escape the rocks, while the ship casting out in the name of a foreigner, and pur- one, we are not likely to do more for the gress commission of the other. Hence he feels

> of robbing a bank." We are utterly at a loss what course to changed, and warlike preparations contisuggest in order to improve this state of that in this Colony the majority of the ported. each day entirely under the protection (?) which caused the murder of Mrs Meyer and affoat; may reach our topside residences

hopeless and that the recovery of the unin- | but as yet no steps have been taken to ar- | and dearest to some among us. We have | no desire to become alarmists, nor would we willingly imagine a danger where none in reality existed; but we cannot reflect upon this sad event without thinking that the jewels and trinkets kept in many an European residence in this island would form a more powerful inducement to crime than the paltry \$150 which caused this

CHINA MAIL.

Our Ladies are left daily from 10 to 5 while their husbands are engaged in business, entirely at the mercy of their Chinese servants; a diamond brouch, a pear necklace, a valuable watch, may in some moment of temptation be too strong a motive for any considerations of humanity or even expediency to outweigh it. what precautious take we ?-none! Three fourths of us scarcely know from day to day and week to week what natives are on our premises eating and sleeping. lives now taken—the one in the prime of its womanhood, the other on the very hreshold of its young existence—should each us caution. That sorrowing man who must bear the burthen of his bereavement to the grave, mournfully and broken acilities afforded for committing similar crimes and the probabilities of escape for the culprit, should further teach us caution; and though, in this case, justice will probably be satisfied we must not forget that that the blood of a recently mur dered Paisee gentleman still cries for vengeance and although \$500 have long been offered as a reward for the betrayal of either of the miscreants of whom there were a gang, no clue has yet been traced that promises to lead us to a discovery.

Knowing the unscrupulous character of the people by whom we are surrounded it behaves us to take some steps for the better preservation of our homes and those who are left so many hours without our protection; and we offer these remarks, not with a view to create any unnecessary feeling of uneasiness in the breasts of our readers, but in the hope that warning will be taken from the melancholy tra-

LATEST NEWS.

PER MAIL STEAMER "DELHI." H. M. steamer Forester, Stokes commander, from Hongkong via Saigon, with dates from the latter port to the 3rd instant, arrived at Singapore on the night of the 11th instant.

The M. I. steamer Tigre, Captain Boilere, from Hongkong via Saigon, with been instructed by his government to dates to the 25th May, arrived at Singa- demand his passports should Austrian left again for Suez at 8 A.M. on the 3d

The P. & O. steamer Orisso, Captain Curling, from Hongkong with dates to the 30th May, bringing the Homeward mails, arrived at Singapore during the night of the 5th instant, and sailed again for Bombay at 4 P.M. on the 7th.

ARLIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer Delhi, Captain King, from Bombay, with dates to the standard, and Austrian troops are con-30th May, Galle 7th, and Penang the 1 lth 10th May, arrived at 1.45 P.M. She was detained three days at Galle for the steamer Mooltan from Suez.

bay to Galle in a little over 90 hours, and | sian army. from Galle to Penang in 42 days. She ed Rs. 1,575 per chest.

The amount of bullion by the present The following are the most important

telegrams to hand per steamer Delhi:-The failed English Joint Stock Bank great London Bank of that name." LONDON, 14th May .- Messrs Overend

Gurney and Co.'s business is likely to be re organised. BOMBAY, 14th May.—Back Bay shares

Bank of Bombay shares 6 discount Asiatic Bank, 50 discount: Central Bank, 50 discount; Central Bank, 75 discount; Financial Association 17 discount. Panic

in market.

jee Soorabjee and Pestonjee Framjee. LONDON, May 15th. America 5th. Fenian vessel has captured British Schoonquently descent upon Island. Negotiations taking place for a Con-

Prussia demanded explanation of Ha- the 16th May. noverian armaments. abated; but the political situation is un-

nue on the continent. BOMBAY, 15th May .- Failure of Limjee and Cowasjee, Manockjee & Co. re-London, May 16th .- Commercial Bank

Corporation suspended. "Lord Lyon winner of the Derby LONDON, May 16th .- Agra Bank shares £27; Mercantile Bank £36; Oriental

Bank £46.10. London, May 17th .- Decrease in reserves notes of Bank of England reach

England, France and Russia urge as- is the great similarity of a large number of sembling of Congress to settle Austro- the Botanical specimens we meet. The

Prussian difficulties. Bombay, May 17th.—Failures of the firms of Cursondass Madhowdass & Co.. MacCulloch & Co., and John Macdonald

and Tweedie, reported Commercial Bank has suspended payment; chief business with the Ionian I-Lands: no connection whatever with Oriental Bank

London, May 18th.—Bank returns show. an increase of ten millions of bills dis-

(The paid-up capital is £600,000. The failure of the following Liverpool firms has been announced :- Messrs Duff, Cadell & Co.: and Messrs H. Whittle

The New Zealand Banking Corporation Limited has suspended. (Paid-up capital £60,000)

The Directors of the Oriental Commercial Bank have resolved to find the ne cessary funds to prevent the operations of the bank from being suspended. London, May 19th.—Tormentor won

London, May 21st.—All powers agreed to Congress-first meeting twenty-fifth. LONDON, May 22d.—It is rumoured

that Garibaldi is entrusted to raise a vo lunteer force in Italy to oppose Austria. General Meade with American troops to watch the Fenian movements of Fede-

ed British schooner, and made descent on Island Great Mann (? Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy.)

Shareholders Commercial Bank responsible for additional million.

Joint Stock Bank gives ten shillings to

Bombay failures: Dr Divers sixty lacs, -Cursetjee Furdonjie one Crore-thirty. The most important Europe news by the present Mail is as follows:---

(From the Home News, 3d May.) The Franchise Bill has been carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 5 Ministers have not accepted this result as defeat, and have announced their intention of proceeding with the Redistri-

bution of Seats 1 ill, and the bills for Scotland and Ireland, on the 7th of May. Prussia has demanded the disarmament of Saxony and Bavaria; and, replying to a pacific message from Austria, has refused to disarm herself until Austria abandons her preparations for the defence of Venetia. Saxony has refused the demand of Prussia. Austria has answered Prussia by proposing a gradual disarmament in Venetia, and requiring that the question of the Duchies should be submitted

to the Diet. France is said to be making military preparations in expectation of a war. The Royal Commissioners, Mr Russell Gurney and Mr J. B. Maule, have re-

expected to bring Sir H. Storks.

The United States government has seized a Fenian vessel laden with arms. The American minister at Vienna has will receive his credentials.

It is stated that the Italian fleet had sailed for an unknown destination. It is reported from Mexico that the

centrating on the Bohemian and Silesian and Peschiera and Legnano have been The Delhi made the passage from Bom- is to take the chief command of the Prus-

> The Emperor Napoleon, in a speech at Auxerre, has expressed detestation of the treaties of 1815. This has produced feeling of dismay in France.

> Volunteering is going forward with great enthusiasm in Italy. The National Guard have offered their services. army. General Garibaldi has been called by royal decree to a command of twenty

Some of the small German States has declared their intention to join Austria in he event of war. An attempt has been made to assassinate

Count Bismarck, by a stepson of Kail Blind. The would-be assassin has since committed suicide.

The Fenians, who had collected along the New Brunswick frontier, with a view to the invasion of that province, have entirely dispersed. The Fenian movement Bombay (failures?) Cursetjee Furchon- in America is considered to have completely | too is interesting, though new varieties

A great fire has occurred in Glasgow.

resulting in an immense destruction of The Vienna papers publish a telegram from Florence, alleging that an Italian attack upon Venetia will take place on

Venice is now closed to traffic from London, May 15th. The panic has without. Twenty thousand Croats are assembled, in Dalmatia. The regiments of the frontier are concentrated at Pola.

NOTES ON JAPAN.

(Continued.)

occasions, one of the great charms of a of it, and follows the windings of the bay Japanese lar dscape is its luxuriant vegeta- to a distance of about two miles, while it is tion, and in speaking of the Flora of Japan, backed by a range of steep hills, through so vast and so little explored is the subject, which two or three vallies wind down to the that we can only give what must be taken narrow plain, on which it is built, and since as a very incomplete description. But one the houses have in one or two places exthing particularly strikes us when wander- tended up these vallies its circumference is ing in the charming woodlands of Japan which difficult to arrive at. It seems to be, how-

Bishop of Victoria remarks,—" as we ascended the hilly path-way in our mountainous excursion to the high land in the rear of the city, the common vegetables plants and weeds of an English roadside were visible in every direction. Daisies, London, May 18th.—Oriental and buttercups, Scotch thistles, milk thistles. dandelious, sorrels, scentless blue violets, and not a few varieties of British ferns were strewn about our path. Roses, irises, rhododendrons peonies and camellias of every

hue and party colour, peach blossoms, cherry blossoms and daffodils among garden flowers; pines, Scotch firs, spruces, larches and cedars among forest trees; and wheat London, May 19th .- The European rye, barley, rape, mustard, clover, cinqueton, Bank Limited, has suspended payment. vetches, turnips, and carrots among field crops, served to remind us of the similar agricultural crops and rural scenes of our fatherland." On the hill sides, especially in the neighbourhood of the temples very time specimens of the forest trees are met with such the camphor tree (Laurus/Camphora), numerous oaks especially the evergreen variety, and pines, while in the copses, the wax tree (Rhus Succadenium), the Azalca and Crylomeria Japonica- are commonly found in abundance. The tea tree grows in abundance wild on the hills, and is of course, brought into cultivation in many places. Confers are great favourites with the Japanese, and many of the roads owe their pleasant shade to the rows of Pinns densifiora and Massoniana, and Cryptomeria Japonica, which are planted on either side and allowed to grow to a great size. The fir, plane, and elm are common, and of great variety, but it would be impossible and unnecessary to occupy too much space on this important subject as it is one that hearted, should also speak of caution. The has been despatched to Eastport, Maine, is of itself almost inexhaustible. But before leaving it we must make some reference to the gardens, which are most care-(FROM GALLE.)-Fenian vessel captur- fully tended, and are laid out in a wav calculated to make the most of a small space and we have often seen small plots of ground behind or by the side of a shop in the heart of the city a perfect picture of landscape gardening. Dwarf trees chiefly firs, and oranges are generally used in these gardens, and small temples and ponds are creditors of Hallett Ommanoy Company | effectively placed to render it most picturesque, while trees with gnarled and knotted branches, exhibiting the appearance of extreme old age are seen only a few feet in height, and dwarf variegated bamboos and ferns as well as the Cycas Revoluta, and specimens of the pure Junifer Taxus, Rnapis Flatelliforniss and numerous others are scattered about. In the vallies. rice, and the edible lily "arum esculentum" are extensively cultivated, and on the dry hill sides, sweet potatoes, maize, and buckwheat during the summer, but during the winter the low lands generally are allowed to lie fallow, and wheat barley and rape are planted in the other grounds. The vegetables cultivated are carrots, onions turnips, and lily roots, ginger, yams and sweet potatoes, but it is found that English potatoes and other vegetables flourish well, and are easily procurable. The fruits are not paid much attention to, but pears oranges, persimmons, and water melons are common and tolerably good. On the whole Japan may be looked on as a country whose fertility is of the most extraordinary kind producing not only many familiar varieties of plants, but even now large numbers of new species, so that to the Botanical collector a wide and comparatively new field is still open. Of the Fauna of Nagasaki our description is of necessity an imperfect one as so little is known of the interior. Wild turned from Jamaica. The next mail is fowl of many kinds including the Mandarin ducks, pheasants of both green and copper varieties are to be met with in the neighbourhood, the wild fowl at the entrance of the Harbour and at certain seasons on the marshy flats at its head where snipe are also to be found, and the pheasants occasionally on the hills near the settlement. pore on the night of the 1st instant, and | troops be embarked for Mexico, in which | but more frequently some miles further event the Austrian minister at Washington | South near Cape Nomo. A visit to this latter place of course requires preparations for a few days absence, and even then unless "clever" dogs are taken, the covers are so thick as to render shooting difficult and finding the birds still more so. Grizzly French had suffered a defeat with great black bears together with wild boars are it is said to be found in the interior, but large The news from Germany and Italy is animals have very rarely been found near more warlike. Prussia, Anstria, and Italy | the town. In many shops in the city are are bringing up their armies to a war sold large variety of zoological specimens in good condition and worth purchasing. Storks, red fallow deer, Mandarin ducks, doves, and pigeons of every variety of instant, bringing the Europe Mail of the frontiers. The country round Manta: hue and plumage are most common in these has been inundated by Austrian engineers, places, each with its separate well kept cage, and here also we find the most beautiful of strengthened. Prince Frederick Charles the pheasant tribe the gold and silver varieties. These are too well known to need any description, but they are almost equalled in beauty by the copper plumaged bird of the same species, which till recently has been such a rarity in Europe The brown fishing hawk so useful as a scavenger is common. in the harbour, and it is strange to see how instinctively they avoid the newly arrived vessels while the upper yards of their older acquaintances, the vessels long in the harral Prim is to have a command in the bour are occupied without hesitation. The varieties of the snake tribe are apparently much the same as in the same latitude of

China, and are said not to be venomous. The famous Salamander long endowed by popular opinion with such extraordinary qualities is also a native of Japan, and is to be found for sale in ponds, and tubs in the same shops to which we have been referring. They cannot be called beautiful, and though undoubtedly a great curiosity are hardly such as one would give to ladies as a present, for being one of the water lizard

its ugly shape with small eyes and a flat toad shaped head, recommend it to notice. In an entomological point of view Japan around Nagasaki are somewhat rare, but butterflies of the "swallow tail" family are numerous, and an apparently new butterfly, a species of aptura, was also discovered by Mr Fortune. Those captured there generally resemble either the Chinese varieties such as Dynastes Dychotoma or closely assimulate with our own, but some new species of the stag beetles (Lucani) and Carabi, together with the rare Damaster Blaptoides have been obtained in the coun-

species, neither its color, a dirty brown, nor

try. Land shells are not largely represented, but Helix Quœsito (Deshayes) and Helix Japonica (Pfieffer) are to be found in several places. The city of Nagasaki is one of the five

Imperial cities, is of great antiquity, and has a native population of 70,000 souls. It is situated on the Eastern side of the Harbour As we have remarked on several previous of the same name at the upper or inner end

does not present an in an architecture poin arises from two causes simple nature of the simple in sense of all entirening ly the monoto ous sin and appearance which the absence of temple these places of worship instances, linute the h it. The majorty of of wooden frage wor stout wooden watters and by day protected frame-work, which rein the floor and cross also used in the inte place into rooms. I beavy grey tile ridged and with the jeints sto species of more, wh lief in looking wer th generally navesthe fl feet from the round the thick and oft in chief article of mraiti say almost the only cups and chops teks, table on which to rest taining wood ishes, charcoal for the little to be seek in a the better sort stories in heist, an very narrow belcony the upper store but the palace of the govern from the communer k courtyards and room: tea houses where enter in strict accordince w are held, there pears house in the early. IU the better pura insion urbs the housefthong and interior fixings and all opon to the in protected by sautter. houses to white we ha form quite an institu far the finest in Na their size, but from terior decorations of finer mats, buffilling from the general tan for musical entertains the majority, Soweve town, are give up to Whilst re erring the peculiarities of morality, or dither as well to quare a I who wrote the jollow. tion 200 years ago plies to the present of "The hand mest the towns peodes ar

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Like Learly

tablishments, hich pan are purchased very young. to their beauty and agreed for, which is or twenty name or commodiousl lodge ments and great care to dance, sing play ments, to write lette spects to make them a The older one instru these in their arri se their waiting Jaids. siderable impigvenier and agreeable beliav for to the greek adva are also betteraccing lodgings all at the ex who must pay so mu favours . . A Afti time if they de ma the common geople guilt of their gast li laid to their charge, rents or relations w infancy for seachda livelihood before th a more hone one generally wessbred cult for then to get

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We publish merenn completed in these man." durin Libe se Importance is such of Commanders of shall republish the uniform with the Copies can be had a cents each. "RIFLE LAN

DESCRIPTION | OF ED AMEDAN THE CLAINA $RI_{\bullet}LL$ CHINA SEA

THE following accommonly during the second survey was in charged has been preserted R. N., and Chef As THE NOTED DA miles longen a ho Westerly direction a ing on its northwes. The northcastern cape of a mile bread, an level; the son liw ste H. W. lever out si

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ir path. Poses, irises, rho-

onies and camellias of every

colour, peach blossoms.

and daffodds among garden

Scotch firs, spruces, larches

ng forest trees; and wheat.

, mustard, clover, cinquesois.

s, and carrots among field

o remind us of the similar

ops and rural scenes of our

n the hill sides, especially in

ood of the temples very line

ne forest trees are met with

or tree (Laurus Camphora).

especially the evergreen

nes, while in the copses, the

Succadenium), the Azalea

a Japonica are commonly

ance. The tea tree grows

wild on the hills, and is of

t into cultivation in many

rs are great favourites with

and many of the roads owe

shade to the rows of Pinus

Massoniana, and Crypto-

which are planted on either

red to grow to a great size.

and elm are common, and of

but it would be impossible

y to occupy too much space

ant subject as it is one that

ost inexhaustible. But be-

we must make some refer-

dens, which are most care-

and are laid out in a way

make the most of a small

have often seen small plots

nd or by the side of a shop

the city a perfect picture of

lening. Dwarf trees chiefly

es are generally used in these

small temples and ponds are

ced to render it most pic-

le trees with gnarled and

ches, exhibiting the appear-

ie old age are seen only a few

and dwarf variegated bam-

s as well as the Oxcas Rezo.

cimens of the pure Junifer

Flatellitorniss and numerous

tered about In the vallies.

edible lily "arum esculen-

nsively cultivated, and on the

sweet potatoes, maize, and

ring the summer, but during

low lands generally are al-

allow, and wheat barley and

ed in the other grounds. The

ltivated are carrots. onions.

lily roots, ginger, yams and

s, but it is found that English

other vegetables flourish well.

procurable. The fruits are

ch attention to, but pears.

mmons, and water melons are

tolerably good. On the whole

e looked on as a country whose

the most extraordinary kind

t only many familiar variéties

even now large numbers of

so that to the Botanical col-

and comparatively new field

Of the Fauna of Nagasaki our

of necessity an imperfect one

known of the interior. Wild

kinds including the Manda-

easants of both green and cop-

are to be met with in the

d, the wild fowl at the en-

Harbour and at certain sea-

parshy flats at its head where

to be found, and the pheasants

on the hills near the settlement,

equently some miles further

Cape Nomo. A visit to this

f course requires preparations

vs absence, and even then un-

dogs are taken, the covers are

render shooting difficult and

birds still more so. Grizzly ogether with wild boars are it

found in the interior, but large

very rarely been found near

n many shops in the city are

riety of zoological specimens in

tion and worth purchasing.

fallow deer, Mandarin ducks,

pigeons of every variety of

nage are most common in these

with its separate well kept cage,

o we find the most beautiful o

tribe the gold and silver varie-

are too well known to need any

but they are almost equalled

the copper plumaged bird of

cies, which till recently has been

in Europe The brown fishing

ful as a scavenger is common

ur, and it is strange to see how

they avoid the newly arrived

the upper yards of their older

es, the vessels long in the har-

upled without hesitation. The

the snake tribe are apparently

me as in the same latitude of

are said not to be venomous.

Salamander long endowed by

nion with such extraordinary

also a native of Japan, and is to

sale in ponds, and tubs in the

to which we have been referring.

t be called beautiful, and though

y a great curiosity are hardly

would give to ladies as a pre-

eing one of the water lizard

her its color, a dirty brown, nor

ipe with small eyes and a flat

head, recommend it to notice.

mological point of view Japan

resting, though new varieties

gasaki are somewhat rare. but

of the "swallow tail" family

us, and an apparently new but-

ecies of aptura, was also dis-

Mr Fortune. Those captured

ally resemble either the Chinese

ich as Dynastes Dychotoma or

mulate with our own, but some

of the stag beetles (Lucani) and

gether with the rare Damaster

have been obtained in the coun-

shells are not largely represent-

ix Quœsito (Deshayes) and Helix

Pfieffer) are to be found in seve-

of Nagasaki is one of the five

ties, is of great antiquity, and has

opulation of 70,000 souls. It is

the Eastern side of the Harbour

e name at the upper or inner end

follows the windings of the bay

ce of about two miles, while it is

a range of steep hills, through

or three vallies wind down to the

in, on which it is built, and since

s have in one or two places ex-

these vallies its circumference is

arrive at. It seems to be, how-

about 3 of a mile or a mile in extreme of the danger, and there are heavy breakers no entrance into the Lagoon, however, could width. Like nearly all Japanese cities it over the corel award at its northeast and no entrance into the Lagoon, however, could the absence of temples in t e town itself, tained with 450 fathoms of line. these places of worship except in a very few also used in the interior for dividing the of the northeastern one. place into rooms. They are roofed with heavy grey tiles ridged to prevent leakage. and with the joints stopped by a very white species of mortar, which forms the only rehef in looking over the mass of roofs; and menerally have the floor raised about two feet from the ground. On this are placed stories in height, and frequently have a ed. very narrow balcony projecting in front of | This 11 feet patch is believed by us to be calms. the better portions of it; in the poorer suburbs the houses though of the same material and interior fittings are only of one story and all opon to the front, which is as before far the finest in Nagasaki not only from 600 fathoms. their size, but from the neatness of the intion 200 years ago, and which equally applies to the present day. He says :-"The handsomest buildings belonging to

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the towns peoples are two streets all occupied by courtesans. The girls in these establishments, which abound throughout Japan are purchased of their parents when very young. The price varies in proportion to their beauty and the number of years agreed for, which is generally speaking ten or twenty more or less. They are very commodiously lodged in handsome apart ments and great care is taken to teach them to dance, sing, play upon musical instruments, to write letters and in all other respects to make them as agreeable as possible. The older ones instruct the young ones, and these in their turn serve the older ones as their Evaiting maids. Those who make considerable improvement and for their beauty and agreeable behaviour are oftener sent for to the great advantage of their master, are also better accommodated in clothes and lodgings all at the expense of their lovers, who must pay so much the dearer for their favours . . . After having served their time if they are married they pass among guilt of their past lives being by no means laid to their charge, but to that of their parents or relations, who sold them in their livelihood before they were able to choose a more honest one. Besides as they are generally well bred that makes it less diffiof these houses on the contrary though possessed of never so plentiful estates are for ever denied admittance into honest com-

there are many where simple feasts are vessels working up and down the China given in very good Japanese style, and where with strange viands composed of va- | the great masses of breakers which readily rieties of fish, sea weed, &c., flavoured by point out the positions of the East and piquant sauces, you can also have the attendance of minstrels who sing simple and not inharmonious songs accompanying themselves on a species of guitar. They also dance in a peculiar measured way, but in this case the dances are most remarkable for their time, and the not ungraceful motions of the hands which seem to form the chief item in them, than for their beauty.

(To be continued.)

WE publish hereunder the latest surveys completed in these seas by H.M.S. " Rifleman," during the season 1865-66. Their importance is such that for the convenience of Commanders of merchant vessels we shall republish them in pamphlet form uniform with the hydrographic circulars. Copies can be had at our office. Price 25 cents each.

SURVEYS.

DESCRIPTION OF BANKS SURVEY-ED AND DANGERS FIXED IN THE CHINA SEA BY H. M. S. RIFLEMAN, 1865-6.

CHINA SEA, SHEETS 2 & 3.

THE following account of the Rifleman's work, during the season of 1865, when the Survey was in charge of Commander Ward, has been prepared by Mr Tizard, Master, R. N., and Chief Assistant Surveyor.

Westerly direction and 45 miles wide, hav- the incline, the cable running out to the ing on its northwest side two sandy cays. | clinch. The northeastern cay is & a mile long, of a mile broad, and 10 feet above H. W. level; the southwestern one is 15 feet above H. W. level but smaller than the other, being only 4 cable's lengths long, and 12 cable's lengths wide.

mile wide with from 4 to 9 fathoms in it and West direction, and from 1 to 2 miles which leads into the lagoon of the reef, wide. Its east end is in latitude 8 49' Shoal, mentioned by Ross, were not seen where the water is from 20 to 25 fathoms | 38" N. and in longtitude 112° 37' 26" E.

does not present an imposing appearance in | southwest extremities. No soundings could | numerous coral patches inside. an architectural point of view and this be obtained close to the edge of the reef The sea breaks heavily on this reef, and on and appearance, which latter is added to by the eastward no bottom could be ob- 500 fathoms of line 2 miles North of it.

&Each of the cays is covered with a coarse instances, liung the hill sides surrounding grass, and on the northeastern one there is a The majority of the houses are simply stunted tree which is in latitude 11° 28' of wooden frame work closed at night by N. and longitude 114° 20¾ E. The cays are stout wooden shutters on the front and rear, | visited by Chiuese fishermen from Hainan, and by day protected by paper covered who collect Béche-de-mer, Turtle shell, &c., frame-work, which run in grooves formed | and also supply themselves with brackish in the floor and cross beams, and which are | water from a well dug by them in the centre

> BOMBAY CASTLE, ORLEANA, JOHN. SON and KINGSTON SHOALS Were found to be patches on the edge of a large coral bank, which we have named the "RI-FLEMAN BANK."

the thick and soft mats; which form the tude 7° 31' N. to latitude 7° 57' N. and end of March, and were on the point of chief article of furniture is indeed we might from longitude 111° 32' E. to longitude starting for the Trident shoal, when the say almost the only one, for beyond a few 111° 45′ 30" E. Shoal patches were found | screw shaft broke outside the stern, and cans and chopsticks, a small and very low round its edges; but, with one excep- we had to make the best of our way to table on which to rest them and a box con- tion, viz: a coral patch to a mile in extuning wood ashes, and a few lumps of tent, on its northern extremity, in latitude charcoal for pipe lighting, there is very 7°55' 20" N. and longitude 111° 42' E., little to be seen in a native house even of and on which there is only 11 feet, 4 fathe better sort. They are generally two thoms was the least depth of water obtain-

the upper story, but with the exception of I the same shoal as that seen by Capt. Cathe palace of the governor, which only differs | meron of the "Orleana" which he placed house in the city. Of course we mean in frequently exist on coral reefs which are ex- London reefs. tremely difficult to find.

natch in any but the finest weather. In the centre of the Rifleman bank the position of the "Cuarteron;" but the protected by shutters at night. The teal soundings are from 20 to 40 fathoms, sand houses to which we have referred, and which | and coral; and outside its edges a few deep | cession of heavy squalls, accompanied with form quite an institution in Japan are by casts were obtained, varying from 300 to

terior decorations of papered screens and on the Chart in latitude 7° 56' N. longifiner mats, but though many are quite free tude 111° 51' E., is not mentioned in reef, and had to abandon the prosecution from the general taint, and are only used "Horsburgh," and we are not aware on for musical entertainments or feasts, by far | whose authority it was placed on the chart. the majority, however in one portion of the | We sounded over its supposed position, but town, are given up to the lowest immorali- could obtain no bottom with upwards of the peculiarities of the Japanese system of shoal water be seen from our mast head of the set of the currents, and we found, morality, or rather immorality, it will be under most favourable circumstances, when as last year, that 16 out of the 24 hours, as well to quote a passage from Kæmpfer on, and cruizing round, its supposed posi- they invariably set to windward, generally who wrote the following article on the ques- tion: we are therefore of opinion that the with the greatest force when the monsoon "Bombay Castle" must have sighted the was strongest 11 feet patch on the Rifleman bank, as the latitude is nearly the same—the longitude differing 9 miles. '

> down the China Sea, and which is describ- following is the result :-ed by Captain Ross of the H. E. I. C. Ship Investigator was laid down 15 miles too far to the westward on the old Chart.

THE PRINCE CONSORT BANK, lying between the "Vanguard" and Prince of Wales' banks, was discovered by us when carrying a line of soundings from the North Danger to Singapore. It extends from latitude 7° 46' N. to latitude 7° 58' N. and from longitude 109° 55′ E. to longitude 110° 6′ E. No danger exists on it, the generasoundings are from 30 to 50 fathoms, sand and coral, the least water found being a small coral patch of 10 fathoms.

THE CENTRAL LONDON REEF.—This important danger was discovered by us whilst sounding between the East and West the common people for honest women, the London reefs. It is a small coral patch awash. & a mile in extent, with a shallow lagoon inside the outer belt of coral, having a sandy cay on its south-west extremity, infancy for so scandalous a way of getting a | 60 or 70 yards in circumference, which is probably covered at H W. springs.

On its east side we found the remains of a wreck which had evidently been looted cult for them to get husbands. The keepers | by Chinese junks, which frequent the reef in the slack of the north-east monsoon. Its centre is in latitude 8° 55′ 30″ N. and in longitude 112" 20 E. This is by far the most dangerous reef we have yet Of course they are not all of this kind, and | surveyed, as it lies directly in the track of sea. Being so small it is not marked by West London reefs. It has doubtless often been sighted by vessels beating against the monsoon; but has probably been mistaken for either the East or West London reefs. Like all the dangers in the middle of the China sea that we have yet visited, deep water surrounds it, so that the lead is of no use in informing vessels of their proximity

to this danger It is therefore necessary that ships, when near these reefs, should observe the greatest precaution; and on no account, stand towards them, with the sun shining a head. as it is almost impossible, to distinguish shoal water or breakers under these circumstances: -Frequently, in the "Rifleman." when in the vicinity of these dangers, with a mast-head-man aloft, whose eyesight has been sharpened by the promise of a reward, and, with an officer keeping a sharp look out in the top with a good telescope, the rocks have been distinguished from deck before they have been reported

THE CUARTERON REEF, named af-3 miles long in a W. by N. and E. by S. longitude 112° 49′ 54″ E.

yet visited, for although deep water is so satisfactorily disposed of. found close to all of them, still we had been hitherto always able to find some slope THE NORTH DANGER is a coral reef boom over the rocks awash, so steep to there is no bottom with 100 fathoms. 82 miles long in a north-easterly and south- was the reef, that the anchor rolled down

This danger is, however, so far inside the edge of the reefs, that in our opinion no vessel should ever venture to sight it.

THE EAST LONDON REEF.—Which Between these cays there is a passage one in July, 1.64, is 7 miles long in an East return to Hongkong.

Like nearly all Japanese cities it over the coral awash at its northeast and be discovered, and there are apparently to the shoal, but these on examination ap-

arises from two causes; first the extremely | with upwards of 100 fathoms of line; but | its western extremity are one or two rocks simple nature of the buildings, and the ab- one sounding of 380 fathoms was obtained which seldom cover. No soundings could sence of all enlivening colours, and second- 11 miles to the northeastward of the be obtained, one mile from where the coral by the monotonous similarity in their size, | breakers on its northeast extremity. To | dries, with 100 fathoms of line, or with

> GILLIES SHOAL, which was ineffectually searched for in 1864, was again sounded over, but no trace of shoal water was observed, and the depth was 800 fathoms, when on its position.

RUBY SHOAL was as likewise ineffectually searched for in 1864, and although its supposed position was again sounded over last year (1865), nothing was seen which could lead to the supposition that there was a rock in the vicinity.

GENERAL REMARK -- The Rifleman left Hongkong on the 17th March, 1865 and proceeded to the North Danger. We RIFIEMAN BANK extends from lati- completed the survey of this reef by the Singapore to get it repaired.

> Whilst surveying the North Danger we experienced fine weather, although we had an occasional strong north-easterly breeze During the passage to Singapore we had nothing but light North-easterly breezesand

We again left for the reefs on the 27th May, and commenced the survey of the from the commoner kinds, in having larger in latitude 7° 56' N. longitude 111° 38' R fleman bank on the 1st of June. After courtyards and rooms, and the celebrated | E. and on which he obtained a cast of 8 | completing this survey, we returned to Latea houses where enfertamments not always | feet. The 8 feet knoll, however, was | buan for Coals, and left again for the Prince in strict accordance with European morals not found by us, but it is quite possible it | Consort bank, which we completed in a are held, there appears to be but one type of escaped our lead, as large isolated rocks fortnight, and then pushed on for the

Whilst engaged sounding round, and Heavy breakers mark the position of this | between these dangers, we discovered the "Central London" reef, and fixed the weather, which had been a constant sucrain, since the middle of June, now, (the end of August) became so bad, that we Bombay Castle reef, which is placed were twice blown from our anchorage under the lee of the breakers on the East London of the survey of the western edges, until the commencement of the next fine season.

CURRENTS .- Whilst at anchor amongst

THE examination of the various positions This error in longitude ceases to surprise | ascribed to the St Esprit Shoal, was carried us, after our discovery that a well known out in May last, in H.M. Gunboat Dove, reef like the West London, which is fre- temporary Tender to H.M.S. Rifleman, quently sighted by vessels working up and | whilst the latter vessel was fitting out. The

> THE ST. SESPRIT SHOAL the centre of which is in lat. 19.33 N., long., 113° 2' E., is a coral patch $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extent East and West, and 11 miles North and South: the general depths upon it are 9 fathoms. the least water being 7 fathoms; near it are 60 to 80 fathoms.

The Dove remained at anchor upon this shoal for two days, on both of which excellent observations were obtained for determining its position. Captain Ross, of the Discovery, who passed over the shoal in 1813, placed it about 5 miles to the southeastward, and Monsieur D'Apres 19 miles to the westward of the position given above. D'Apres position was well sounded over. and regular depths of 95 to 105 fathoms obtained. The Asseviedo's account placed the shoal in lat. 19° 6' N., long, 113. 4' E., but no shoal could be discovered there either, nor could bottom be obtained with 200 fathoms of line. The Dove also sounded over the position of the discolored water seen from the Althea in 1806,—lat., 19°36' N., long., 112. 17' E.—but regular depths of 65 to 70 fathoms were found in that loca-

The shoal is described in Horsburgh as being "18 miles in diameter, with 9 to 15 fathoms on its southern part, and on the northern part there are rocks even with the water's edge:" but no such dangerous shoal exists near any of the above localities, all of which were sounded over under circumstances extremely favourable for observing the sea topping or breaking over dangerous patches had any such existed.

The discovery of the shoal was, however attended by a somewhat singular circumstance, which it may not be out of place to mention here. When engaged upon the search an officer reported a breaker upon the port bow, and upon looking in that direction, through double glasses, the exact appearance of a large wave breaking over a shoal patch was twice distinctly seen about 2 miles off. The ships' course was altered for the spot, but no more was seen of the breaker. However, the shoal was shortly found near where the breaker had been seen. Later in the day, whilst sounding over the shoal, a large whale was observed close to us, and which, as it dashed through the water, presented exactly the appearance of a heavy breaker, precisely as it had seemed to be in the morning. The following day, the ship being anchored on the shoal, whale was seen near us attacked by thrasher, and the fight was watched from

whale remained always near the same spot. Now is it not very possible that the ter the Spaniard who discovered it, is a report of rocks awash on the St. Esprit crescent reef, awash, the chord of which is | Shoal, as well as other reports of dangers of a like nature which examination has not south direction; the curve of the crescent | verified, may have arisen from a similar being to the southward. Its eastern ex- cause ? The appearance of a breaker was tremity is in latitude 8° 50′ 54" N., and so perfect, that we could not but believe that there must really be a danger there. This reef is steeper to, than any we have and we were glad to see the phenomenon

HELEN SHOAL is a small coral patch from the rocks awash, where, at any rate 12 miles in length E.N.E. and W.S.W. period, to enable us to fix the position | 12' N., long. 113 53' 39" N. The least accurately; here, however, although we let water upon it is 61 fathoms, and the go the anchor in 5 fathoms, with the jib- general depths 8 or 9 fathoms; around it

GENERAL REMARKS.—The Dove left Hougkong on the 25th of April, and experienced strong easterly and north-easterly breezes until the 4th of May, when the wind shifted to the southward. In a few days it shifted again to the north-eastward. and contined to blow from that quarter was sighted and approximately fixed by us | until the 15th May, the date of the Dove's.

The strong ripplings on the St Esprit by us, although we remained at anchor on The coral round its edges encloses a la- the shoal nearly two days. Strong ripplings

were, however, occasionally seen during our search over the various positions ascribed peared to be mere current ripplings, the water being as deep there as elsewhere. The current was found to set generally to

JNO. WM. REED, Master in Command, and in charge of China Sea Survey. H. M.'s Ship Rifleman, Hongkong, 8th June, 1866.

From the "Evening Mail.")

In our last number of the China Mail we commented upon, and protested against, Press respecting the action lately taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock in the matter of navigating the Yangtze in foreign owned steamers. In yesterday's issue our contemporary again reverts to the matter and we propose to make a few remarks on the line of argument he has taken up.

One of the first, and to the casual reader most unjust paragraphs in his article is that in which Sir R. Alcock is supposed, by inference, to have in effect refused the request of the mercantile community because they claimed the privilege as a right and not as a favor.

Our contemporary remarks that. "SirR. Alcock says he observes that the writers of the letter he received claim this privilege, not as a favor but as a right. Then nion the merchants do not possess the had been asked as a favor he might have granted or procured the granting of it."

A more unfair deduction from what Sir R. Alcock really did say could hardly be put would work in private life. A demands of B a sum of money "as a right." B re- which I have been at the pains to verify. fuses it on the score that A has no claim soning, because he points out to A that his demand as a "right" is preposterous, he leaves the public to infer that had A requested the money as a favor he would have received it. Sir R. Alcock points out in the clearest way that his reasons for refusing to meet the views of the mercantile community-views which in our opinion are perfectly reasonable, were simply because he would not be guilty of a breach of international faith.

The "useful and innocent practice spoken of by Daily Press is "innocent' only so long as it is compatible with a reparagraph in his article affords perhaps nions which have guided the writer, which can be gained. It is ingeniously put, more especially the sentence in which (by maligned British merchant.

" In this matter of the small steamers in the silk districts Sir R. Alcock has at his back specious arguments concerning the interpretation of treaty clauses, a ready appeal to international good faith, which we, who are so anxious to teach the Chinese political morality, should be so careful to observe, and that pretence of being governed by pure and honorable motives, in | contradistinction to the prevailing love of gain which animates the merchant, and which diplomatists in the east so eagerly arrogate to themselves."

If when a man foolishly makes an engagement with another, the latter may be its fulfilment, no bargain, injurious to the parties, could well be carried out. "The grovelling love of gain" which he supposes to be invariably attributed to the merchant answers well as the antithesis to the "pure and honorable motives" of which our diplomatists are supposed to make a " pretence" of possessing. For our own part we conceive the British Merchant to be, as a rule, actuated by as high motives as the rest of his fellow creatures. Black sheep are doubtless to be found amongst the merthe ship for nearly two hours, but the cantile community, as "pretence" may occasionally be found amongst the Diplomatic the sneer applies no more to the officials for whom it is intended than to the merchants whose characters are as erroneously supposed to be traduced.

On one other point we would also touch In the former article which appeared in our contemporary the very curious query we could anchor with safety for a short and a mile wide; its centre is in lat. 19° was put, "What signified the fact of whether the little steamers alluded to werunder Chinese or Foreign flags? then our contemporary forgotten the famous Arrow lo cha case.? Is he wil- was ended. He said nothing when I went a stable, although, a course, much more & ling to own for his own flag the yellow bordered dragon pendant or the elegant vellow and green of the Anglo Chinese marrine? Furthermore can he be so astonishingly ignorant of the benefit conferred by the legal power to hoist at the peak a flag containing red blue and white instead of the afores aid yellow and green?

his question to a general desire to express sympathy with the mercantile community and is fitted up to resemble a barrack room. in a question affecting thir pockets, untempered by a consideration of what tha question implied.

None more than ourselves advocate more strenuously the reconstruction of the Treaty while our readers may remember that our contemporary's remarks respecting some due representation of the interests of they see nothing but starvation staring them China residents in Parliament were anticipated by us, although we frankly confess the principles enunciated by the Daily he has treated that part of the question in a more practical manner than our

> THE QUEEN'S SHILLING. (From 411 the Year Round.)

(From the Gosport Times April 13.) Written by a soldier in Winchester Barracks, for which, it is reported, the author

is under arrest.

I made the acquaintance of the writer of

the following narrative a few weeks after he

enlisted. Business had called me to Can-

nontown, and the recruit rendered me signal s rvice in bringing that business to a satisfactory conclusion. We subsequently spent the afternoon together, my new acquaintance accompanying me to the smoking-room of my hotel, and favouring me with his experience of, and opinions on, a military life. Frankly admitting himself to be "fond of change," he made no secret either of his he proceeds to point out why in his opi- distaste for the army or his dislike for its restrictions. That a uniform coat should right, leaving it to be inferred that if it | render its wearer ineligible for "the best room" in an inn, that publicans do not pay the same respect to private soldiers as to private gentlemen, that early hours are compulsory, and that liberty of action is curtailed, seemed to be the social grievances weighing most heavily on my friend. on record. Let us see how such an idea | conversed, however, on many other subjects, and I learned several particulars concerning his career before he "took the shilling Walking together from the hotel to the Cannontown railway station, I suggested Whilst referring to this subject one of 100 fathoms of line, nor could any sign of the reefs, careful observations were taken, to it and, following the Daily Press rea- that he should put on paper the facts and incidents he had just told me. He agreed readily and after impressing upon him that a plain unvarnished statement, without any attempt at time writing, would be most acceptable, we shook hands on the platform, not, I am pleased to know, without mutual satisfaction at having met. A few days later I received, by bookpost, the following narrative the substantial accuracy of which I am ready to youch for, and which I now give to the reader in the recruit's own words.

> the moment, but after due deliberation. counted the cost, and found I could hardly lose by doing so, and after I had thought never so happy as when crying down the about it a few days, one wet miserable English and applauding everything un-Engmorning (the 17th of January, I believe), in | lish, and the Morning Planet is their mouththe Free Reading-room at Westminster, I piece." The Coffeehouse-keeper as stoutly told a friend what I intended to do. My defended the other side, and praised John friend, who knew a little about the service, | Bright, and cursed everybody who disagreed having been in it six years, advised me to with the honourable member for Birminggard for our own word. The following go into the regiment he had got discharged ham. Sergeant Merry got quite excited, from. He grew eloquent about the advant- and entered so fully into the argument as ages to be derived from "the service," and to get up from his coffee and nearly apin a few lines the best insight into the opi- I forthwith went. This friend, I must men- proach his antagonist, putting an extra tion, was not entirely so disinterested as stress upon every word by a loud thump on it would appear. One would think a man the table counselling so wisely would be doing it for | The time for starting arrived very quickly, my good, but he knew that if he could get | and all the way to the station the sergeant me enlisted it would be five shillings in his | anathematised those who criticised Governimplication) he sympathises with the much pocket, and as we were both in the last or Eyre, and said he knew what the blacks stage of hard-upishness, this seemed a mag- I were. nificent sum. On our way to Charles-street, Westminster, the rendezvous of recruits and recruiting-sergeauts, we met a sergeant of the Royal Buffs, and he said,

I enlisted, not like some, on the spur of

"Well, my man, want to join?"

that is a good corps to join." The sergeant said, "Tut, tut, man, 63rd a good regiment! Tell you, there can't be a little lance-corporal, who conducted us to anything better than the Royal Buffs-good | the barracks. On getting into the gate, a see, which I went in, acquiesced in the was, perhaps, expressing the delight she sergeant's remarks, and we repaired to a would feel at assisting us to spend it. A accused of "speciousness" in demanding satisfied, and after saying "You agree to their boxes and inspected us from head to serve the Queen for ten lyears," slipped a foot, at the same time making remarks on interest of one or other of the contracting to accompany him. I did so, and on arriv- on what is called "coal fatigue," which I ling at a place in Delahay-street, got into a got a practical knowledge of on the succeeddirtiest water. I conscientiously declare no the corporal stopped at a door (the general casual wards ever had anything to equal orderly-room), and spoke to a soldier-like this water. It had no "mutton broth" ap- man as to where we should be put. We dirty lather on the top. Having plunged stairs, and saw the colour-sergeant of our into this, we (there were a few besides me) | company, who again passed us into Sergeant went into the surgeon's office, there to Brownlow's hands, who took us into a await examination. I stayed nearly two room, and announced, in a very high voice. besides me I should think about thirty all to me, he said, "This will be your bed." together when I went in, and more were The person addressed as "Slatie" was busy had brought him. At length my turn came. recruits.' was not undressed, and this man enquired and Consular agent s of Great Britain, but if I was asleep, and if I expected to be until him the job, if he wanted it. dressed by next summer. I soon replied that sorgeants of every regiment in the service, out of stores they're very dirty.' perfectly naked, I went into the doctor's

presently looked up, and told me to hop the beds are innumerable straps, belts, said, "What are you standing there for, room. Sergeant Brownlow came in after a halfpenny, being that day's pay. The day had enlisted me. I enlisted was on a Wednesday, and we did

cannot believe this and therefore attribute | The house looks small in front, but they have several large rooms at the back, each of which contains fifteen or twenty beds, The recruits were of all classes, all trades. and from every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Some of them were only sent that day from places in the north of Eng. land, and had never been in London before. None that I conversed with acknowledged that the pure love of being a soldier had actuated them to enlist. It was in every case destitution. I met with the same answer when I questioned those in barracks. Not one in twenty ever enlist but because

in the face. The next morning after enlistment 1 went before the adjutant. I don't know his name, as his signature could not be made out, except by the initiated. The morning after I went before the colonel, and the next morning I was sent to Cannontown. I must not forget going on the Friday afternoon before the magistrate at Westminster to be sworn in. The magistrate signed his name, certainly, saying that so and so had sworn "before me," but I never saw him. His clerk did it all. One recruit with me was telling the sergeant who accompanied us to the police-office that he would get on well in the cavalry (the corps he had joined) as he had served in a similar capacity in the late war in America.

Sergeant Blue, of the Dragoon Guards, eyed him with contempt. . America, eh? What sort of animals had they over there?" The recruit said, "Very good," and then pause. He added, "Not perhaps so good

as yours—the fact was, we had mules. "Mules! oh, crickey, shouldn't I have liked to have seen em charge! Why, the dragoons would double them up-ay, like that," said the sergeant cracking his fingers. Sergeant Blue was particularly tickled at the idea of mules making "a charge," and roared with laughter.

I got very tired of Charles-street before Saturday morning. Fourteenpence-halfpenny a day was not much-scarcely enough to buy food with. I had only been three days, and how much more wearied must some of the recruits have been who were there three weeks! Some of them actually had been that time, and they complained of it, and justly too. All, however, were in good spirits and anticipating good things in their regiments with a simplicity I have often laughed at since. Another thing I got tired of was the endless "going before" this person and that. I had not done yet. though. On the Saturday morning we were awoke at seven o'clock and met our guide. Staff-Sergeant Merry. There were seven of us in all, three for Cannontown, and the remainder for Ireland. We stayed just over London Bridge in a coffee-house for breakfast, and during that time the sergeant had an animated argument with the Coffee-housekeeper about the Jamaica affair. Sergeant Merry maintained that Governor Eyre was an angel, and that the Morning Planet was all wrong in supposing that Gordon was

"I tell you what," continued the sergeant, "there are a lot of people who are

A soldier can always travel second-class with a thirdclass fare, and so we all got comfortably seated on leather. The sergeant, in going down the line, explained the several places. "That's Campwell—three Yes." I replied, "but I want the sergeant | miles from here; this is Drillwell; and this of the 63rd. This companion of mine says | is Cannontown. I have told a person to come for you.'

The three of us got out, and were met by officers, good food, good pay, pass up to big fat woman shouted out, "Hallo, three London every month, and one pound more 'quids!'" She alluded to our each bounty..." The friend, not caring, I could | getting one sovereign as bounty-money, and public house and had a pot of "half-and- lot of men, each looking very dirty, were half," and in a short time the sergeant standing at the entrance to the north door measured the breadth of my chest, and of the barracks with boxes in their hands,

took stock" generally. He appeared two and two together, and they each dropped shilling into my hand, and motioned to me our personal appearance. These men were very large bath full of plenty of the very ing Saturday. A little way up the passage pearance—quite black, with a skimming of were then passed on up another pair of hours before my turn came. There were, as "Here's another, Slatie;" then, turning constantly arriving. A man came into the brushing some belts and smoking at a short ante-room where we were, and shouted for pipe. He appeared rather shy, but sudden-"the next," and if the individual he wanted | ly, as if recollecting something, said, "Oh! was not undressed and all ready, he cursed you'll want your belts cleaning, and I'll do the man, and then cursed the sergeant who them for you-I have done a good many

I replied that I should be happy to give "Oh yes; it is the custom for old soldiers I was ready. Through a double rank of to clean recruits' belts. When they come

A young man was in the room acting as "orderly man," and he appeared very busy. The doctor was sitting at a table writing, Getting up a form endways he brushed and did not look round. The man shouted away and sssssh'd just like an ostler: he my name, and I suppose the doctor was also managed to keep a respectable distance noting down my age, calling, height, and from the leg of the form exactly as an ostler so forth. The man during this time was would from the hind leg of a horse. The giving him my height, &c. The doctor barrack-room contained eight beds; over across the room on the left leg and to come | pouches, &c., and higher above a shelf runs back on the right in the same manner. I around where you can place coats, &c. : also jumped over a chair, drew a long breath just above the bed a knapsack is placed while the doctor hearkened at my left breast | with a top-coat, mess tin, and shako. The through a small tube, and the examination | whole place—so much leather !—looks like out, but by the time I was dressed the ill- comfortable; a table and four forms, scrutempered man, seeing the sergeant standing, | pulously clean, occupy the centre of the Clark? Get out of this; your man's passed!" | short time and asked me questions about I received, on getting out, fourteenpence- the recruiting-sergeant. I told him Shane

"Ah! Shane, he's getting on wellnot join the depot until Saturday. There | pretty well; but nothing like me. Why, were about one hundred and fifty recruits when I was up there during the Crimean at this time at the public-house in Charles- | war, I used to get half-a-dozen a day." street, all waiting to join their respective | Sergeaut Brownlow had a habit of singregiments. All these slept at this house, ing after speaking, and he concluded with

convenient form of "compradore, please

morie" it was. He then informed me that | "Any complaints?" The officer said, very | and had on an immense white nightcap, he had ma'e one of the company at the late | severely, "Look to your front, sir " think them very good, but perhaps that for his examination at nine o'clock. A cormight be ignorance. At least he pronounced | poral took four, besides me, to the hospital, question "questing," and other slight mis- and, after waiting a long time, we were No civilians are allowed to buy anything. The expenditure is much less, but I forget the exact sum. A large taproom is near, with tables and forms, and they thus endeavour to provide against the soldier going into the town and getting into bad company. The canteen supplies excellent porter at threepence-halfpenny a quart, and everything in like reasonable proportion. It is never opened until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and is closed at half-past eight in the evening. Bear and tobacco heing so very near to the soldier is, no doubt, a great boon, but, after thinking about it, and having every opportunity of observing the canteens, I think the seiling to measure the recruits, and said be under- afterwards; but this I will explain. The know." On Sunday morning the Catholics and a pennyworth of tobacco. That sum | got them so soon, only I bribed the tailor he would have in his pocket, and it cannot | who altered them with a pot of beer, which very dirty. This, however, to me was a next. I much prefer a boil, however, so kind and so agreeable, I think it a real put in, except "Slatie," who was acting | quite a gentleman. corporal, and in charge. A gool deal of Having got my bounty, Slatie suggested amount of swearing, accompanied the should show me about. We accordingly sentinels were ordered to fix bayonets, and cook for underdoing the meat, while others around me my clothes fit, and how the said they would like to put the baker into stock round my neck cut my chin. I cut a hot place. I got quite at home during the latter article down, though, next day,

came down a recruit. I gladly assented. Times, Punch, &c., besides the British affairs. reading-rooms are adopted here. The a young recruit, I was simply cautioned, writing of takes the "clipping" so much library contains a goodly number of books, and then sent away to the squad which I to heart, that I am sure he only wants the mostly relating to military affairs, and is should be learnt the drill in. A corporal opportunity to make himself "scarce." open every day. It is very strange that no with several medals, who had once been a There is a great amount of power put into catalogue should have been compiled of the sergeant, but had got reduced through each non-commissioned officer's bands, and books; everyone runs about, creating end- drunkenness, was our instructor, and learnt if he has any grudge against a man he uses less confusion, and selects which book he us the "stand at ease" first. He was a it unsparingly. At the same time, obewants from the shelves and takes it to the little short-tempered, but after I had seen | dience must be observed. sergeant in charge, who notes the title in a him some time, I began to like him after book used for that purpose. The "game all. I had an awkward way of protru ling room" close by contains three bagatelle- my stomach out, thinking that was the best tables, several sets of dominoes, and way to look the soldier, but a few adminidraughts. Many appear to enjoy them- tory smacks with a small stick made me selves here, particularly the little buglers. | keep it out of sight more. After having seen all these I went back, and! "Keep that stomach in, and turn the Slatie was preparing to escort a young palms of your hands out, Forester," were recruit, who had that day received his the constant words. "Now," said the corbounty, into the town. Slatie had cleaned poral, "at the last sound of the word his belts also, and of course the recruit was "Ease," you turn your hands so, and when expected to "stand." I must confess that I give the word "Two," you bring them Slatie came in rath r "tight," and bullied down smartly, the right hand sliding over man in his position has unlimited power; | man-look up. This ground has been that one stripe on his arm gives him per- searched, many's the time, and I don't think fect authority, and, if his word be not you'll find anything now." Then, after a you punished heavily. "The first duty of his leg to the front!" a soldier is obedience," and this is enforced Of course some imevery day, and every soldier will admit, round, when the corporal got on to them. that were the commands of your superior | "Now, Jones, will you look to your front, | manding each company examined atten-"go to the devil."

The Sunday passed tamely enough, as I could not go out, and was all day long moping about the barrack-room. "roust," as they call it, goes at half-past six o'clock in the morning, when all are to get out of bed; the room is then swept, the fire lighted, and the forms and tables well scrubbed. At eight, breakfast (same as During breakfast the orderly officer of the day comes round: "attention" is I have never heard any complaints made to an officer about anything, and I really don't see how they could be; he walks too

"To the right face!" Quick march!"

words in the sergeant-major's mouth as he saw, standing smiling at everything, and room, and, addressing Sergeant Brownlow wanted to know what business he had there. | made a prisoner for having one in my posses- | better summing up than an Irish boy in

stood it well, as added the sergeant, with patients in my room were all very quiet, parade in side-arms at eight o'clock, and The soldier can perform any work he may respectful pride, "I've been on the recruit- except one, who was an Irishuan, and a go to chapel. The Protestants at ten The steps taken for the capture of Wong have to do in the daytime without beer. ing service;" so the colonel allowed him to rabid "Fenian. I used to try to convince o'clock go to the barrack church, which is, Qui Fook which, as above stated, have re-The supporters would say, "But he will go proceed. After being measured the colonel this man that Fenianism would collapse in reality, a school-room, and used as such out and spend what he saves in the evening. signed his name, and after going before two shortly, but he argued stoutly that he would on working days. The officers sit at the This is contrary to my experience, and I doctors, two colonels, and one adjutant, we live to see the day when the Fenians would upper end of the room, the soldiers in the well know I should myself have been a were pronounced fit for her Majesty's bombard London, and be a free and in- body. The chaplain to the depot preaches, little better if that place had been a little service. The colonel is a strict disciplinded, the further away. At every turning you will arian, but a nice-looking man; he has served their president. The doctor discharged me last Sunday, I, seated at the lower end of hear one saying to the other, "Now Tom, with distinction in the Crimea, and got after being a fortnight in the hospital, and the room, just as much knew what he had Harry, or Dick, what are you going 'to wounded there; he is a Scotchman, and I was taken, when I went out, to the guard- been preaching about as if he had spoken If the canteens were away, will not tolerate lax movements in the room, "for having, contrary to orders, a in Greek. The audience do not, as in other more especially amongst the colored-mem-"standing" would be done away with. service. That morning I got my clothes, pipe in my possession." The guardroom is churches, rise one after the other, but all The soldier receives his pay* (fivepence a but they needed some slight alterations; day) usually about twelve o'clock, and he they were ready for putting on in the evenimmediately spends it in a "pot o' fours" | ing, however. I don't think I should have

be held that he would necessarily spend it I just remember I never paid. No, I had in the evening. Dinner came at a quarter unfortunately "no change" at the time, to one o'clock consisting of one pint of soup, and I have never been lucky enough to meet half a pound of meat, and plenty of pota- him since! As soon as I was dressed I toes, boiled with the skins on, and looking | tapped at the colour-sergeant's door and told him I was dressed, and received one into his presence by two sentinels with fixed we were brought before the captain of our sumptuous banquet, and I enjoyed it pound. What a magnificent sum! He bayonets. The captain was seated enjoying company by the orderly sergeant. This accordingly. The next day, I may mention, warned me gently to mind getting intoxi- a pipe, while a companion of his was warm- man was much against us, and stated that was "a bake;" that is, the same amount cated, and after this I signed my name as a ling his back before the fire. The captain we were frequently late, which was an unof meat baked with a quantity of potatoes, receipt. The colour sergeant is decidedly read the charge, and the colour-sergeant truth. I explained respectfully to the

dinner, as it always does; some cursing the went out. I shall not forget how tightly I was free. the afternoon, and as I was thinly clad, the full half an inch, and have since enjoyed man." "Orderly man" has to see that all acting corporal lent me a pair of trousers freedom about the neck. The gloves I provisions are on the table. He also washes wore (I have rather small hands) dingled- all dishes, and keeps the room in order. If At four o'clock the tea horn goes, and dingled about as if I had a pair of stock- an officer coming round finds the room each man has doled out to him half a pound ings on. You are obliged to have chin- dirty, the orderly man is the person of bread and one pint of tea-uone of your strap down, and gloves on in the streets, who is accounted warrantable. The soldiers Gray's Inn-road tea here, I can assure you, or else you stand a chance of being taken in this room were very good, and showed but really good tea. I must object to the before the colonel for not being dressed. I me how to do it. An acting corporal was tea coming so close after the dinner; you have occasionally, when going out, forgotten in charge, a taciturn sort of man who never feel to have no appetite for it. This is the to have the leather over the face, but the opens his lips except when absolutely relast meal, and you have to remain now corporal at the gate immediately reminded quired to do so. A warm-hearted Welshuntil the next morning at eight o'clock, me of it, by "Shin-strap down, you!" man, named Evans, has been the man just sixteen hours; however, there is Cannontown contains a great many public- whom I have always looked to for helping generally a little "roote" (bread) left, and houses, and while we were sitting in one of me out of my little failings, and well he you can have what the soldiers call a these, Slatie, with the greatest confidence, has done it, too. Another man named "snack" just before going to bed. After told me how much he was liked in the Jones (a Welshman also), occupies a bed. tea, a young man, seeing me standing about. depôt, and that not a more honourable man He is a pioneer, and one day refused to inquired with great kindness if I would than himself could be found—in fact, he obey the acting corporal's commands that he like to "see about" a little at the same paid everything that he borrowed-every- should assist to sweep the room. He was time saying he knew what it was when he thing, and would I be kind enough to lend | forthwith "lagged." i.e. taken to the guardhim, as he had something to pay that even- room and the next morning, on being and we went first to the reading-room, ing the sum of three-and-sixpence? I lent | brought before the colonel, was sentenced The reading-room is a large room with a it him, thinking, of course, that such an to two days cells. The garrison cells are good fire, and well lighted; it is supplied honourable man as he would be sure to pay situated near the gymnasium, and the priwith some of the daily and local newspapers his debts, but am obliged to confess that soners do short-drill, stonebreaking, and

us all, and commanded right and left. A the back of the left, like this. Look up, implicitly obeyed, he can have you taken short pause: "Now look—look at that looking about then—ye'll get drill till furto the guard-room, and will probably get; dashed fool of a man there actually putting ther orders." I stayed with this instructor

Of course some immediately did look "parade." All the soldiers assembled at officers disobeyed, and were discipline in the and not be spitting and grinning in the ranks tively each soldier's arms and accourrements, army to relax, it would, in their own words, like a baboon? And if you don't shut that and having done this, said, "Take close mouth, I'll shove this stick down your order. March!" And then we were wheel-

a little sharper. The third morning after | the while "taking stock." The company I had got my clothes. I notified my inten- | was in (mostly composed of recruits) I tion to "go sick." I had, from wearing a thought marched badly, the colour-sergeant bad pair of boots, got a sore on my large | shouting, "Now, then, corporal, keep that toe, and this pained me more than I could man in the ranks Blow it, Brown, why bear. I therefore determined to be off don't you keep quiet? Shove that stomach drill until I got better and could walk well. | in. Get into step, will you, Smith? Now, The hospital is situated in an enclosed quick time-left, right, left, right. Take the barracks. I waited, as usual, a long | big Jrum goes 'bum,' 'bum,' 'bum,' vou time for the doctor, and was at last set down | each put out the left foot." We tried to obey. to go into the hospital by the fat doctor. but it was of no use, and the colonel in a I also had a dose of medicine, which made short time dismissed us, evidently disgusted me feel much worse than I was before. A with our efforts to "do" slow time. Drill bath, and dressed in the hospital dress, I at nine, drilt at eleven, and gymnasium at went upstairs and contemplated myself in two o'clock every day but Sunday. There the looking glass. I was dressed in a blue are several swings about the gymnasium, on

a grand burst from Trovatore, "Ah che la | to look at the orderly officer when he said, | over-coat, a blue waistcoat, and blue trousers. apparently kuit in wool. If I was not ill g r ison h atricals, and commenced to give | Very exact that. On the Monday morning | before, I looked so now. I was put upon me specimens of his elecution. I did not I had to go before the doctor of the depot | spoon diet, which means soup and tea, but after a time I got "roast chop,, diet, which is much better, consisting of chops for dinner, and a liberal allowance for breakfast and takes of the same kind. Then, as I was | ushered in to the doctor, a fat, pleasant | tea. There is a reading-room attached to hungry and thirsty, I enquired where I looking gentleman, with a marked lisp when the hospital, in which you can read a few might get something to drink, and one of he spoke. He attentively examined us all, old numbers of Cornhill, &c. Very few the "mess" showed me the canteen, where | telling one of our company that he moved | people in the hospital (which will accom-I indulged in a pint of beer. The canteen like a crab, and affixed his signature to the modate one hundred) were really ill. Ninety is kept in order by a sergeant and a cor- number. The next morning we went before per cent, were there through their own poral of the brigade, and has for its pre- the colonel commanding the garrison. We fault. An old clergyman used to come sident a captain. They sell beer (but no stood in the orderly room amid a crowd of nearly every day and speak to us in the most | now from the blisters going along that spirits), butter, pomade (an article exten- non-commissioned officers, who appeared kind manner as if he had never seen us besively used), and other small things required to have nothing better to do than to salute fore that very day; he made enquiries what ropes, both difficult, and making oneself into by a soldier. Any profit arising from this the officers right and left, who were con- complaint we were labouring under, and a jumper at a circus, putting every limb sale is divided among the whole garrison, stantly coming in and going out. The ser- | when we came in. Each ward contains | into motion. Some of the recruits felt tired. and thus every man may be said to get a geant major was very conspicuous, giving from eight to ten patients, and has an orprofit upon what he buys. The receipts are the word of command to several luckless | derly attached to it. The orderly man is about six hundred and fifty pounds a month. defaulters who were going before the colo- expected to attend to the patients, but the off with "Now, shall I send you a pillow? nel to receive their share of punishment. orderly with us seldom did that. He was a most sullen fellow, and nearly fellows do, pon my soul! Well, I never "Take off yer hat!" were constantly the always drunk. The doctor comes round every morning and examines each patient. ushered each of the defaulters into the When one is ready to be discharged from room. The adjutant, a most gentlemanly the hospital he signs a paper, and the man man, flitted about here and there, giving forthwith goes out. The second morning I directions and Sergeant Brownlow, I quickly was in, and when I very imperfectly understood the regulations, the sergeant looking as if he would like to sing. In a of the hospital came into the ward short time after the business on hand had and asked if any one of us had got a you have to parade in marching order on been disposed of, the colonel came into the pipe. I immediately said I had, and gave the morrow. One day in barracks is so him it. He told me I must expect to be much like another that I can really give no

a small dungeon-like place, with a board rise at once, making a great noise from for a bed, and into this I was shoved by the their side-arms clattering. non-commissioned officer on guard there. Four persons were there when I got in; men of our room—one of whom I have three for drunkenness, and the fourth for mentioned as having cells and being cropdesertion, and all were singing quite merri- ped close, and, after walking some distance ly. I had not been here above an hour | we found we should be late. It was just ten before I was fetched out by the colour- minute after the time when we got in, and sergeant of our company, who took me | we were taken before the sergeant-major, before Captain Moucher. I was conducted | who took our names. The next morning It is always a bake one day and a boil the the nicest-looking man I have yet found- told him I was quite new, and therefore did captain that was a recruit, and he let me not understand orders, on which he dis- off. To the next man, Evans, he said "I They were all recruits in the room I was pleasure to obey that man's orders; he is charged me. He said, "I shall discharge shall give you three days to barracks." you, and give an admonishment." But I heard no "admonishment" beyond the stop my pass. cutting and carving, and a proportionate that I should air my clothes, and that he words I have written. On coming out, the

That night I was put into another room, exactly similar to the other in appearance and the next day 1 performed "orderly -the papers treating on military affairs, the : Slatie has forgotten to pay it, and I believe other work of a like nature. The greatest Illustrated London News and Illustrated his memory will be always bad about money punishment, however, is having all their hair cut off short. Every prisoner, no Workman, and one or two of that class; no The next morning I went on parade for matter how short his incarceration, has all "montblies," except some old numbers of the first time. The colour-sergeant examin- his hair clipped as short as possible. This Temple Bar, Cornhill, and the National ed us to see if we were perfectly clean, and is decidedly the greatest punishment they Magazine, are taken. Altogether, it is a I was pronounced dirty; that is, I had a could inflict upon any one, and much too very nice room, and well frequented, and little speck of dirt on my coat, which would severe. I have heard of many a one who the payment required for this and the have passed unobserved by nineteen out of has has got this punishment for slight dislibrary is only twopence-halfpenny per twenty persons. The least spot of dirt on obedience desert from the army because month. The soldiers smoke and talk in it a coat or trowsers is sufficient to give you they were ashained to show themselves and none of the prohibitions seen in other | two or three days' extra drill, but, as I was | before their comrades. This man I am

The next morning I got into another squad, instructed by an Irishman, who spoke so that we could only understand him by dint of great perseverance. He put us through most of the exercises that the former instructor did, and as I was a little advanced, put me into the front rank (right-hand man) The words he used were mostly "Now, thin." To one of our company he was unusually severe "Now, thin, Thompson, will ye'r stand straight, and not double yourself up like a lobster It's as easy to stand straight as crack'd that. Attentoon! Now, Rowe, don't gape about so: do you wish to swallow that officer going by? Look to your front man. When ye's get into duty, see if ye'll be for several days, and in the interim had a ten o'clock and "fell in." The officer comed right and left, and marched in slow and And so the corporal went on until we got | quick time round the square, the colone

which the recruits amuse themselves until the orders go for falling in. The drill instructors are always there and call out the names, upon which the "name" says here. The gymnasium contains ropes, ladders, gloves, dumb bells, bars, and everything requisite for strengthening the muscles. We take off our coats and braces, and put on belts. I was first sent to the dumb bells. and did this practice for several days at intervals. One sergeant and two corporals have charge and instruct. These are all very nice men, especially the sergeant. To one who has not been used to such work, it must be painful. My hands are not better ladder made. Then, climbing up poles and and one of them sat down on a bag of sawdust, but the sergeant quickly got him I am afraid you are tired. Some of you

was too big for expression. The gymnasium closes at three o'clock, and then we have done drill for the day. You, however, have to keep clean your arms, &c., and probably this will take you some hours in the evening, especially if The said sergeant explained that he came | sion, and I was taken to the guard-room | our room, who says "It be all alike, you

_____!" and here the sergeant tossed his

head as if the remainder of the sentence

I went out one night with the two Welsh-

Evans said, "I hope not, sir. It will

The orderly sergeant insisted that he was always late, and Evans was obliged to appeal to the colour-sergeant whether it was true. The "colour bloke," as he is called, said Evans was very punctual, and so he got off, but the next man (he who had barracks. The captain probably thought that his hair being cut short condemned him at once. The orderly sergeant, a regular "griffin," is determined to "lag Evans, so he says, for proving him a liar, and he only waits the opportunity. Any man accused of a crime, such as the above | The shirt of the prisoner has stains of one, once in four months, gets deprived of | blood upon it, but he has no marks of any a pass for ten days or longer, just as he may struggle on his body. wish, if he be convicted, and this will explain Evans's anxiety about his "pass," as he wanted to go home about the beginning of April. | The additional punishment on to the cells made our friend quite mad, and has only made him more disgusted than ever at the "service."

It takes a long time to get used to the army. There is no end of regulations. On Saturday all the men are relieved from drill, but have to go on "contigue that is, two and two, each carrying a box of coals from the coal-shed to the several barrack-rooms. Each barrack-room is allowed two of these boxes a week, which is quite sufficient. This coal fatigue lasts you until twelve o'clock, when an officer comes round and inspects each soldier's kit, to see that he has everything right. If not, perhaps two days to barracks is your fate The "two days to barrack" consist in answering your name every half hour, and having an hour's extra drill each evening. under the special charge of Sergeant Brownlow. With these exceptions, there is very little alteration in a soldier's life in bar-

I must say it, that there are few soldiers here that I could trust; they all will lie, and to put it midly, appropriate whatever they can. I doubt not it is the same in all barracks. The English army, so long as it is constituted as it is, will always remain an army of thieves and blackguards—the scum of the land—only kept under control by strict discipline. The soldier's pay is fivepence a day, after paying for provisionsrations they are called—and some people wish to increase it. It would do good to a few, but only increase the drunkenness that already prevails to a fearful extent in the many. There are no really intelligent men here, or any that I take a pleasure in conversing with. The cause why so few educated men are in the army is obvious.

I hope I have described it fully as you wish; but I was afraid of going over the same ground twice, for when you have given one day's experience you have given all.

(From the "Evening Mail.")

WE learn that an atrocious murder was perpetrated in the harbour at an early hour this morning. A German shipwright left his wife and child on board a hulk at West Point, in which they resided, while he went round the ships in barbour to search for employment, according to custom. On his return be found that they had both been murdered by some Chinese scoundrel, the woman having her throat cut and seven wounds on the body, while the child had been despatched more expeditiously, it having been stabbed to the heart. A second child, quite an infant-was lying in the same bed, and this the villains left untou hed.

piece of ground opposite the north side of your time from the big drum. Every time that and two children were living on board the hulk "Richard," lying opposite the Sailors Home; their domestics consisted of a Compradore and two boatmen. This morning about 6 the Compradore went to market as usual and shortly after Mr Meyer left the hulk taking his two boatmen and leaving no other person on

board but his Wife and two children sleep- | -that uncertain mysterious standard of ing (as he supposed). It turns out that value more familiar to us here in Shanghae. when he left there was a Chinaman on in quantity represented by the paper curboard who had been there for the past 3 rency of the banks, or the exclusive, but days, being a friend of the boatmen. What pay." The true cause of the luxuriousness followed after is very clear. The friend of living in Shanghae, is to be referred to dore returned from the market when the discovery was made. There is no doubt whatever about the murderer: he is well known and was seen on shore this morning immediately after the occurrence. An inquest it appointed for to-morrow

at 11.30. We learn that the Chinese boy who is supposed to have been the diabolical actor in this tragedy has been secured. We would suggest that instead of being "fined 25 cents" he be mulcted to the extent of half longed to half an hour.

(From the "Evening Mail.")

bers of the force. One or two circumstances or more than passing comment.

whereabouts of the criminal. Captain Quinn immediately made application to quest the use of a vessel for such a purof Tu ni yang where, having seized the

(From the North China Herald) closely allied to corruption of morals, is not

only a moral but an economical evil." have around us in our comparatively small European community many illustrations during the thoughtless extravagance enof the truth of this observation. Even in the almost hourly experiences of our every day life, if we are not guilty of practising excessive luxury, we are made unwillingly to suffer from the transgressions of those who do, in the exorbitant rent of our houses. the enormous cost of the necessary articles of diet, and in the excessive number and high wages of our servants. In the item of house rent, especially, is the evil most apness part of the British settlement, no house | That the life of so great a man should be suited for the requirements of a family or | handed down to posterity all will agree, capital. Economy, in instructing as to the | of every community in India. functions of capital in its relation to the

took a large cooking knife from a box the circumstance that the expences of house belonging to one of the boat boys, went keeping in the large hongs is defrayed by to the cabin and murdered in the most the firm. The same cause, we regret to horrible manner the mother and the eldest | say, is aggravated to a very great degree by girl about 2 years old. The infant was the system of junior messes. An often too liberal table allowance is made to a number spared as there was no fear of it' telling of young men previously unaccustomed to tales The bru then took out all the such control, and for whom the impulse to articles from the box where the ino- unbounded generosity has irresistible ney was kept, and found about \$150, charms. It makes little difference to them which he carried away, but the thing individually as to the cost, if the cook dewas done in such as hurry that some | mands a few dollars increase to his monthly money was left behind. The compra- pay, if the butler and boys insist on an advance in their wages, or if the coolies follow suit. It does not matter much in similar ratio if a judiciously devised squeeze is put on the bazaar account every month; nor are the butler's visits to the store-room, or the rate of consumption of beer and wine closely investigated. Under a system such as this, it is not surprising that a junior mess allowance of Tls. 100 per month with many perquisites, has in more than one case been found by its fortunate recipients. insufficient for the purpose. But the evil is not only by any means limited in its range, we all suffer in degree and the only a dollar and that the usual lecture be pro- remedy open to us is to be sought in a strenuous endeavour on the part of the various classes of the community to reform their style of house-keeping. There is positively no reason why such a state of matters should exist. According to every known law of political economy, all the necessaries of life and the cost of skilled lasulted successfully, ought to be made earlier days of European occupation. Yet known to the public. The police Autho- within our experience during that period, rities as well as their subordinates seem to all such things have much more than have acted with great energy and discre- doubled in price. The injury this extration and we have the more pleasure in vagant system inflicts on the professional thus speaking because we have found fre- man or on the official, where all the expences quent cause to complain of inefficiency, fall on a fixed income, is most serious. Similarly is its influence felt by merchants of comparatively limited means entering on business. In fact, the effect of this false however in connexion with the case call mode of living is severely felt by all classes of the community. The cost of rent and It appears that on receiving informa- house-keeping alone in many of our large tion from Mr Deputy Superintendent mercantile firms, amount annually to a sum Jarman (to whose efforts the capture is which might be most profitably invested mainly due) that he had an inkling of the from time to time, and if accumulated would soon amount to a handsome fortune. The general effect of this profuse expenditure is to force trade. The merchant feels the executive for a gunboat in which to go himself obliged to enter into operations on in search to Tai poong. This request was, the chance of return, not on the certain however, we are informed, refused on the basis of calculation. Legitimate business plea that the Governor was at Macao! thus inevitably tends towards speculation. and that the officer administering in his This of course spoils the market to the absence could not take upon himself to re- operator who possesses large capital, and who can afford to wait, as his expenses, pose from the Senior Naval officer!! Capt- great as they are, do not form so claimant a demand on his resources. In the good old ain Quinn then applied to Mr Dalziel, days of China trade, when business was Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, held tightly in the hands of a few wealthy who promptly placed at his disposal the houses, when Supreme Courts had no volittle steamer D agon, in which Messrs cation, when profits were sure, and com-Jarman and Daly embarked with some petition, at its minimum, this luxurious police and two Chinese to identify the system might do, and was perhaps justimurderer. On reaching Tai poong they fiable; not only on the ground that it could be afforded, but that there were few or no been in cells) was sentenced to three days' disembarked and proceeded to the village other resources for the employment of leisure in so restricted a social circle, except father of Wong Qui Fook, they succeeded such as were to be derived from the pleain making him point out the hiding place sures of the table. These palmy days, of his son, the local mandarins affording however, have been gradually passing away. them every possible aid and assistance We are more assimilating the conditions of our daily life to that of other places. The field is wider, the harvest is larger, the number of labourers in this social vineyard. has increased vastly, and it becomes us to accommodate our style of living to this altered state of matters. Recent experiences have but too plainly as well as too painfully shewn, that the expenses of con-It has been well remarked by an able ducting business have been disproportionwriter in a recent number of the Revue des | ably great; and that the circumstances of a Deux Mondes, that "excessive luxury, so large and increasing class of the general public, demand that the scale of household expenditure should be lowered from the point to which it has gradually culminated

(From the Poona Observer.)

gendered by many uninterrupted years of

prosperity, but which the altered circum-

stances of the times no longer justify.

The life of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeeparent. It is calculated by economists that | bhoy Bart. has been written: it was writhouse rent should bear the proportion of | ten by one who should have considered the from an eighth to a tenth of the income of | nature of the task he had to perform bethe tenant or occupant. But in the busi- fore he undertook so great an undertaking.

of a professional man, can be had under a but it would have been far better had the rent of from two to three thousand taels | gentleman who took up the ardnous task per annum, while for premises suitable for of a biographer, have left it to some one the accommodation of a large mercantile more competent than himself to perform. establishment, the amount of rent may be | That he done his best no one will deny; estimated at from double to treble that of | and the probability is, that his whole heart the sums above named. When the salaries | was in the task he had to perform; the of assistants, mess expenses, wages of ser- pleasing task of recording the life of a man vants and a host of other indispensable who earned a tremendous reputation, not outlays are taken into consideration, the only by the immense fortune he acquired; total is enormous and pre-supposes an an- but also by his princely acts of benevonual profit from business, the non-realiza- lence, the good effects of which will be felt tion of which must in years of commercial in future ages. This Parsee gentleman distress speedily consume the resources of | would no doubt sooner have remained in even the wealthy merchant, and frequently | quietness, than have had his name and lead to ruin. Even when the tide of for- fame blowed and trumpeted about the world, tune is favorable and prosperous seasons for we cannot for one moment believe that follow each other in pleasing succession, his benevolence proceeded from anything which unfortunately they have not done | but the innate goodness of his own heart: latterly, the disproportionate and excessive | we therefore can conceive the very greatexpenses of conducting business strike di annovance he must have endured when his rectly at, and destroy, that which it is the footsteps were dogged and addresses forfirst principle of business to accumulate, warded to him from the various portions.

We will here enumerate some of the maproduction of wealth, shows us that luxury | ny acts of charity performed by Sir Jamimpoverishes communities as well as indi- setjee Jejeebhoy; which acts in themselves, viduals. Luxury indeed must be regarded | must prove to all men that all classes, simply as the destruction of capital. There | castes, and communities, alike came under is nothing in Shanghae which strikes a new his notice. His purse strings were not corner so much as the sumptuous style of strained in one particular direction, but living. Perhaps at first he fancies that the were given out with an unsparing hand to necessaries of life are comparatively abund- | those who most required his aid and assistant and cheap, and that the wages of ser- ance. No matter whether they were in favants are, as in India, very trifling; but vour of or opposed to his doctrines, they when he comes to learn the cost of main- alike became the recipients of his bounty. taining all this luxury, he may well be ap- It very seldom happens when men become palled at the prospect before him, more es- so immensely rich, and so successful in pecially if his income is small and his family | commercial speculations that they have any increasing. It is not difficult to trace all other thought than that of adding to their this extravagance to its source, and equally riches. How many millionaires are there easy is it to note many of its injurious in- in the rich Continental cities of Europe, fluences not only on individuals but on the who possessing almost unbounded wealth It appears that Mr Meyer with his wife commercial interests of the community. rarely or ever give away alms to the poor, The origin of our profuse expenditure has needy and afflicted. No, their ideas are too been referred, in part at least, to a defective | much engrossed in obtaining more wealth, circulating medium, the principal feature and adding to their rich store, to think of of which was the absence of small change. | the wants and miseries of their less fortu-No doubt our experience on the overland nate brethren. One gentleman however, route is of use in preparing us for the final an American by birth, has lately given a result—that beautiful but gradual transmu- most munificent sum of money for the betation of the shilling into rupee, the rupee nefit of the poor of the City of London, into dollar, and finally, the dollar into tael, besides various other endowments. In fact

given by him who accompanies him, and he just walks by without stopping, and says, "Any complaints?" The orderly man of the day says, "No complaints, sir.

quickly past. One day a soldier happened

* After deductions for necessaries.

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banks, or the exclusive, but orm of "compradore, please rue cause of the luxuriousness Shanghae, is to be referred to nce that the expences of househe large hongs is defrayed by he same cause, we regret to rated to a very great degree by junior messes. An often ton illowance is made to a number en previously unaccustomed to and for whom the impulse to generosity has irresistible nakes little difference to them as to the cost, if the cook dedollars increase to his mouthly itler and boys insist on an ad. r wages, or if the coolies follow s not matter much in similar iciously devised squeeze is put

ir account every month; nor r's visits to the store-room, or ousumption of beer and wine igated. Under a system such s not surprising that a junior ice of Tls. 100 per month with. sites, has in more than one and by its fortunate recipients. or the purpose. But the evil by any means limited in its. suffer in degree and the only to us is to be sought in a deavour on the part of the vaof the community to reform f house-keeping. There is poeason why such a state of matexist. According to every political economy, all the nelife and the cost of skilled labe cheaper now than in the of European occupation. Yet sperience during that period. ings have much more than rice. The injury this extraem inflicts on the professional e official, where all the expences d income, is most serious. Siinfluence felt by merchants of y limited means entering on n fact, the effect of this false ng is severely felt by all classes nunity. The cost of rent and ng alone in many of our large rms, amount annually to a sumt be most profitably invested to time, and if accumulated amount to a handsome fortune. effect of this profuse expendice trade The merchant feels ged to enter into operations on of return, not on the certain ulation. Legitimate business bly tends towards speculation.

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of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeehas been written: it was writwho should have considered the he task he had to perform beertook so great an undertaking life of so great a man should be vn to posterity all will agree, ld have been far better had the who took up the arduous task her, have left it to some one etent than himself to perform. ne his best no one will deny; bability is, that his whole beart task he had to perform; the k of recording the life of a man a tremendous reputation, not immense fortune he acquired; y his princely acts of benevoood effects of which will be felt iges. This Parsee gentleman loubt sooner have remained in han have had his name and and trumpeted about the world, ot for one moment believe that ence proceeded from anything ate goodness of his own heart: e can conceive the very great ie must have endured when his ere dogged and addresses for-

him from the various portions:

nmunity in India. iere enumerate some of the macharity performed by Sir Jambhoy; which acts in themselves, e to all men that all classes, communities, alike came under His purse strings were not one particular direction, but out with an unsparing hand to nost required his aid and assistmatter whether they were in facopposed to his doctrines, they ne the recipients of his bounty. lon happens when men become ely rich, and so successful in speculations that they have any that that of adding to their ow many millionaires are there Continental cities of Europe, ssing almost unbounded wealth ver give away alms to the poor, afflicted. No, their ideas are too ossed in obtaining more wealth, to their rich store, to think of and miseries of their less fortuiren. One gentleman however, an by birth, has lately given a ficent sum of money for the bene poor of the City of London, ious other endowments. In fact

so great has been his charity, that he has received an autograpli letter from Her Majesty, thanking him in the most graceful manner for his kindness and benevolence to the poor of the Metropolis.

a Baronet by an order from the throne.

late Baronet, and was constructed at a very | there was none. It was then called out can testify.

very noble acts he has performed, for his kept at the wheel and called my men down. first great act of munificence which acquir- my wife remained aloft with one man, my ed for him a world wide fame, was the re- crew were put below the fore hatch and a lease of Civil Debtors at a cost of three cable put on the top of it. I was locked thousand rupees.

which we cannot possibly pass over in si- up for my wife and atter a while hearing lence, and that is the building of the Civil her scream out, I got through the cabin Hospital in Bombay. This by far surpas- window and went after her and brought ses the many acts of charity performed by her down. The junk was then about a mile that gentleman as it is intended to help | to windward of us. This was about 7 o'clock. and assist those who cannot by any possi- My wife and myself were locked up in the bility help and assist themselves; and no- capin and three men placed to guard us. bly and well does it perform its merciful The junk then came back to the ship and mission; for the numbers that it has given | madefast. They called my crew up from berelief to, and the many dangerous and dif- low and made them put my guns into her ficult cases that have been performed with- they then began taking out the cargo which in its walls; must indeed be gratifying to | consisted of rice. I did not know the time, the sons of the noble founder, who must but think that about midnight they left the naturally look upon this work and revere the memory of their father who was the was too dark to see which way she stood. sole promoter of such good deeds.

thers follow in the footsteps of their father, and are to this day distinguished by their acts of charity. It is but a short time ago that the Hon'ble Rustünjee Jamsetjee Jeicebhoy, received when on a visit to Goa a gold medal and various other articles of value, as presents from the King of Portugal in acknowledgement of the many acts of philantropy he had extended towards Goa | I pointed this out to him but he said and its inhabitants.

Neither did the Baronet, a few instances of whose life we are now recording, hear of | barque. Two of the men had rings on any philantrophic sclieme being started without immediately giving it his utmost assistance and support.

(From the North-China Daily News.)

Before the next issue of the North China Daily News is published, the editorial management will have been changed and the writer, who has guided the course of this journal for the last three years, will have bil farewell for a time to Shanghai. Under similar circumstances the valedictory addresses of retiring editors are often mereattempts to claim praise for their exertions, and to set forth the difficulties they have experienced in catering for the public requirements. But in casting a retrospective glance at the last three years, although the work which has fallen upon us has often been arduous and the result incommensurate with the exertion necessary to produce it, we are fain to dwell rather upon the ready assistance which all were glad to offer, and the indulgence which overlooked trifling errors of detail in view of the he nesty of intention for which all gave us The press in Shanghai can hardly lay claim to the rank of a leader of public The circle of readers is so limited, and possesses so much more intelligence as a class than does any other community of the same size in Europe or America, that a journalist is exposed to severer criticism in Shaughai than in any other par of the world. Where his sympathies are invariably enlisted upon one side or auother, and where personal feeling is certain to enter in some shape into the discussion of every question, the task of a newspaper conductor involves many serious difficulties. If we have contrived to steer clear of these, and if without any unworthy concessions to the prejudices of any one particular section, we have represented and given a hair hearing to the opinions of all, we look back with pleasure on the ready acknowledgment which rewarded our endeavours to provide pabulum for the public, and on the valuable assistance that we received even from those whose views we opposed. Accepting the position of an exponent rather than a leader of public opinion, the issue of each daily sheet brought the w. iter into personal communication with a number of friends. many of whom no doubt often recognised in the editorial columns the fruit of private discussions in which they had taken part. The period during which we have conducted this journal is, to the writer personally, full of pleasant recollections, and now laying down the editorial pen, he bids acieu to the public from which he has experienced so much kindness, and would bespeak for his successors the same assistance and consideration that lie has enjoyed.

PIRATICAL ATT CK ON THE

 $^{\prime\prime}$ CZESAR. $^{\prime}$ The British barque Cosar reports that on firing the 6 pounder gun, my mate had in 'only instance on record, we imagine, in

jured his foot. He could not get aloft, so which a Chinaman has proved so lucky a owes its existence to the liberality of the opium which was on board. I told them heavy cost. The good this Bund has done, | that a steamer was coming. The master of the inhabitants of Poona and its environs | the junk remained with 25 of his men on board of my vessel. The rest of his men This however is only one of the many | went to the junk and she cast off. I was up in a cabin and the steward was sent There is one great act of benevolence to the wheel. Two men were then sent ship, cutting all the ropes before going. My steward told me that he had heard them Both the present Baronet and his bro- | say they were going to Canton. Four of them spoke very fair English and one spoke Malay. The Captain of the junk told me

that I should not go to Hongkong or he would kill me. He lefta chart for Amoy on board, and gave back the mate's quadrant. I asked for a barometer as I wished to know when a typhoon was coming, he gave me one but it had belonged to another ship. maskee, this is the third one I have taken to-day," the others were a schooner and their fingers. I asked for one, supposing it to have been my wife's, he gave me one but not my wife's, it is marked "M. L. 1865. The barometer is made by J. P. Moller,

my boats and took the oars and rowlocks. The following day I saw a brig to wind ward and a ship to leeward and hoisted signal. The Everest British ship, came near and assisted me. He lent me a mate, and I made the best of my way back to Hongkong. I anchored outside Green Island this morning at 10 and came in a boat When I anchored a Junk passed near, th cr-w of which my men and myself; recog

118 Minories. London. The pirates stove

THE Danish schooner Carl which left Hongkong June 13th, bound to Amor River with a general cargo, and a Crew of 9 men all told, reports: June 15th, at 1 P.M. Signalisland boren. N w., dist. about 20 miles off the Land, a Chinese junk was seen to leeward, about 6 miles dist.; at 2 P.M. the junk approached the schooner and firing a blank shot, the Captain gave orders immediately to brace the vards square; as the junk approached near the schooner she have stink pot on board: next a shot was fired which killed the Captain on the spot; the crew offered no resistance, they ran aloit and the Captain was then hove over board The pirates called the crew down, with great savageness bidding them to make haste. When the crew obeyed, they were ordered to go down the fore hatch way, and when they had so done, the hatches were put on and battened down with large spike nails. A dog offered to bite the pirates, when knives were hove at him and he was severely wounded all

After 40 minutes had elapsed the crow which were confined below, hearing noise on deck, tried to open their way out, but in vain: after a lard trial thev managed to get out when they saw no one on deck, only the dog was lyng bleeding severely; they saw the main hatches open, and that part of the cargo had been taken away, the cabin turned ap, side down and the Captain's clothes, and

every valuable thing taken away. The chief mate ordered the crew to brace the yards round and steered a N E. course towards Hongkong; at 4th P.M. the Junk bore F.N.E. Dist about 18 miles from

the schooner. The vessel arrived at Hongkong at 11.45

At the Harbour masters office there is specimen of a boarding pike which was left on board the schooner by the pirates. The chief mate said that the day when they left Hongkong 4 Junks left at the same time and that he is almost sure one of them committed the piracy:

THE CHINAMAN IN AUSTRALIA

(From the Shanghai Recorder.) Our Celestial friends appear to be making Thursday the 14th instant, left here at 4 | their way among the "barbarians" of the A.M. with cargo of Rice. Anchored off South. In a Melbourne paper it is stated Eners Bay that night. A junk which left | that two, described as "Lowe Kong Meng. Hongkong at about same time kept near us | Esq., Merchant, Melbourne," and "Louis all night. We had 2 guns on board, a 6 | Ah Mouy, Esq., Merchant, Melbourne, pounder and a 4 pounder. We fired them | are on the provisional committee of a new during the night and were tiving in the offing. Bank, the Commercial Bank of Australia. Weighe I at 5 A.M. of the 15th instant, the Mr. Kong Meng is fast becoming a man of junk was not then in sight. s we mared | mark. It is not long since that his portrait Pedra Branca observed what we supposed | and a short sketch of his Australian career to be the same junk on our weather quar- appeared in one of the Melbourne papers, a ter. We loaded the guns, going about 2 distinction conferred upon him by reason knots an hour. Malay crew got up small of his numerous charities He married arms 10 muskets, and 6 swords. I called respectable young woman from Ireland, and the men alt and asked if they would fight; is said to be in all respects a good colonist. they said yes. I served out the arms and | Another Chinaman recently got a verdict manned the guns. At about 5.30 r. M1 went | against Her Majesty for, we believe, the down to dinner, the jank about one mile sum of Tls. 2,000, being compensation for of The serang who was in charge on deck | services rendered by him in the discovery of called out that the junk was hoisting a opium smuggling at the port of Melbourne. lacket with stinkpots." I ran on deck and He was an interpreter in one of the Vicmade a man carry my wife into fore-top and | torian gold fields; and one day in the course remain with her. The jun came down on of conversation with a brother official he us firing many guns, the shots going through | happened to state his knowledge that smugthe sails, but not striking any one. We fired | gling was being extensively carried on by back with guns and as she neared we fired | means of false marks on packages. This led small arms. At first I saw only a few men to his being placed in disguise in the Custom on deck, she had two heavy guns. She | House. The smugglers were ignorant of his came right along side and threw stink-pots | presence, and were caught flagranti delic'o. on board of us and at the same time about 40 | He had been promised a reward, but meetmen came up the junk's hatchway and ing with a good deal of discreditable shufleaned on board the Casar. They were fling on the part of the Government, he armed with axes, fire arms, lances and brought his action, and won it. He soon halberts. As it was usuless resisting any lafter left the colony, being afraid, it was longer Lordered my men torun up to the fore | said, that his countrymen would treat him top and went myself: Previous to this, in as a traitor and punish him. This is the

went down the fore hatch. 7 of my crew suitor against Her Britannic Majesty, and to justify his refusal to comply with the remained with him and about 11 were aloft no doubt the Plaintiff is very much impres- desires of the Chamber and the owners of with me. The Chinese fired several times sed with a feeling of admiration for the after getting on board. They then ran- integrity of British law. Two or three years Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy by his acts of sacked the cabins, taking all the clothes ago a successful Chinaman, who had become munificence excited the admiration of all | charts and instruments. They then saw | tolerably proficient in the English language, England, when his extraordinary liberality | that some of us were aloft. I called to | was elected member of the Municipal Council was made known; and as an acknowledge- | them that I wanted to see the head man of | of one of the small Boroughs in New South ment of his great benevolence, he was made | the junk. One man stepped out with a rifle | Wales, and "John" acknowledged the in his hand and ordered me to come down on honor in a speach brimful of constitutional When a man like the late Parsee Baronet | deck. I refused and he fired at, but did | fervour. Within the last three months makes large sums of money, it is gratifying | not strike me-two men were then sent | petitions have been presented to the New to find that it has fallen into such good after me. The first who came I kicked down. | South Wales Legislature, from the comhands; and where it is not likely to be After some time he went down and I fol- | munity generally, as well as from Chinese, locked up in coffers, but liberally dispensed lowed. When I got down the master of | praying for the repeal of the absurd capitaamongst those who most require it. The the Junk struck me on the arm with the tion tax of £10 per head imposed on Chinabeautifully constructed Bund in Poona back of a sword. He asked me for the men entering that colony. The prayer of the petitions will, in all probability, be assented to during the next session of the colonial parliament. In Victoria the tax was abblished several years ago. Throughso powerfully in their behalf as to render. Chinese, might enable our representatives at Australian colonies generally.

AN OLD SCANDAL IN A NEW LIGHT.

Some mention has been made in the Court of robate upon one or two recent occasions of the case of "Ryves against the Attorney General." It may not be generally known that, although the cause has not as yet assumed a very impo tant shape, it involves points of historical interest; and when it shall have come fully before the court it will, we have no doubt, attract a large share of public attention. The equal desire manifested to protect those aspire to the high honour of being recognised as | dead letter. - Hankow Times. members of the Royal Family. In endeavouring to accomplish their end it will be necessary for them to inquire somewhat closely into the private history of King George III., and many curious incidents must of necessity be brought out by the evidence and documents exhibited in reference to this part of the case; for Mrs Kyves, the petitioner, asserts that she has descended from the issue of a private marriage contracted by the fourth brother of George III., wh was known as Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. The lady to whom the Prince was said to have been married was Olive Wilmot, the daughter of Dr James Wilmot, rector of Barton-onof this Olive Wilmot, was a Polish princess. But whether this marriage can be proved or not, it is quite certain that it was acknowledged at the time, for the gossips of the period seem to have made it one of their stock subjects, and the daughter born of the marriage was also publicly recognised. seems, however, that in the course of time the prince got into a scrape with Mrs Horton, a sister to the Colonel Luttiell who was afterwards returned member of Parliament by court influence in place of "Demagogue Wilkes." The prince eventually married Mrs Florton, and, as the bigamy was committed in the face of the acknowledgment of the issue of the former marriage, it became necessary that something should be done to hush up the scandal. The histories referring to the period show that the King about this time would not receive his brother at court, and it is conjectured, with some show reason, that the prohibition arose out of the disagreement between them consequent upon this bigamous marriage. The Prince, accordingly, unwilling unable to deny himself the pleasure of Mrs Horton society, and equally loth to be denied the court. neglected his first wife, who afterwards died! France. He also consented to a proposal that his daughter should be brought up in ignorance of her parentage until the scandal had died a natural death. and certain distinguished personages had died too, When this had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, save those who, if the story be true, had I been most grievously wronged, the marriage of the Prince with Mrs Horton was allowed to pass without interference, and it is this Mrs Horton who has continued to be acknowledged as the only and childless wife of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. It is easily conceived that an arrangement such as that which, it is said, was come to between the Prince and the King was not concluded without some writing, and it is asserted that several documents were signed touching the legitimacy of the daughter of the Princes and his wife, nee Clive Vilmot. These documents, it is further asserted. were witnessed by more than one Minister of State of the period, and carefully preserved at the King's request. They were ultimately committed to the care of certain eminent person, upon whom a solemn obligation of secrecy was laid until the happening of certain events, which have long since occurred. names of all these persons will, we have no doubt, be

made know in the course of the proceedings before The case has already been before the public, not only in courts of justice, but also in Parliament and by petition to t e royal family. The first petition to the crown was made in 1819, and the last in 1858. In 1861 Mrs Ryves, then 64 years of age. obtained a decree against the Attorney-General establishing the marriage of her father to the lady to whom we have already referred as the daughter of the duke's first marriage, and the chief object of the present petition is, as we have already stated, to establish Mrs Ryves's descent through this lady from Prince Henry Frederick, Duk of Cumberland, with the ultimate object of providing her son's title to the honour and dignity of the dukedom of Cumberland, and her own right to the title of Princess of

Cumberland. The case was introduced to the notice of Parlia ment by Sir Gerard Noel nearly half a century ago. e moved for a select committee to inquire into the truth of statements made in her petition, which he had presented three months before. It seems h was very earn at in her cause, thoroughly believed in the genuineness of her case, and persisted in announcing that he "had it in command from the royal personage" to do so and so-" for royal personage he would continue to believe her " until she was proved and declared to be an impostor by select committee of the House of Commons. petition of that day seemed to aim not only at the declaration of Mrs Ryves's legitimacy and royal descent, but also to the acquisition of a grant from the civil list, Sir Gerard Noel declared that he "had always believed that every member of the royal family was upon the civil list, but here was a member of the royal family quite unprovided for."

The present petition was filed in the Court Divorce, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act. August last, and the case has been set down for hearing by a special jury; but a series of delays have caused it to be put off for another three months. An application for an adjournment was made l'uesday, the 27th of February, by Mr Bourke on behalf of the Attorney-General, and opposed by Dr J. W. Smith and Mr D. M. Thomas on the part of the petitioner. The Attorney-General desired delay because he had just come into possession of a numher of documents which could not be arranged in time for the trial. These papers, the petitioner asserts, are simply copies of certificates furnished by her or her mother to the Sovereign, in company with petitions concerning the claims we have referred to. A significant obervation was made by Sir J. P. Wilde when he granted the application for postponement. He remarked that it was an important case -an important public case, -- and all information bearing upon it that could reasonably be obtained should be produced in court, and, when tried, it should be tried once for all.

THE British Minister at Peking has lately addressed to H. B. M. Consul at Shanghae a despatch replying to the communication of the Chamber of Commerce at that port. praying for a removal of the restrictions which have been imposed upon the employment of small steamers in the inner waters of the Shanghae district.

the small steamers, -whose property virtually confiscated by the sudden withdrawal of the long accorded tacit permission to navigate the inland waters, -have been stigmatized as unpractical and unwarantable by a contemporary. We cannot see what other reply it was possible the Minister could give, without arrogating to himsel power to insist upon a reading of the Treaty -which neither the English nor the Chinese Text can be forced to bear. We regret however to notice the reference to ordinary house boats, which shews an inclination to strain the letter of the Treaty to the utmost against the foreigner without reference to

1858 a further revision of tariff and of the Commercial articles of the Treaty is stipulatout the Australian colonies the status of the ed for after a lapse of ten years, and no Chinaman is improving. Occasional in- doubt the strictest adherence to the present stances of their brutal treament are heard of. | Treaty, and readiness to meet at once al but the law has been exerted so often and complaints of infraction brought by the very improbable a repetition of the outrages that time to obtain many concessions and which formerly brought disgrace upon the | facilities for trade, whilst a different course of conduct would have tended to induce the Chinese Government to endeavour to curtail to the utmost those priveleges which we at present enjoy, at least nominally. mysterious, selfdenying policy, hitherto pursued, will have so pleasant a solution. We must admit, however, that, whilst so great care is taken to adopt the Chinese view of the subject, and to put down al

encroachment on the part of foreigners, we should like, for a change, to see at least an

YANGTZE NAVIGATION

To the Editor of the North-China Daily News. DEAR SIR.—Our attention has been drawn lately to two very serious occurrences on the river Yangtze; one the wreck of the Guinevere, the other the stranding of the Highflyer, besides other accidents of minor importance in themselves, but all of which should be a warning to insurance the Heath, in Warwickshire. His wife, the mother offices and others as to how they accept risks upon vessels towed on a river where such a tremendous current is continually running. With these reasons, I beg to submit to your readers an opinion I have formed, suggesting an improvement in towing vessels down this river.

In the first place, a ship should be towed lown stern foremost alongside of the steamer, with at least 3 Bower Anchors. (with sufficient range) ready to let go. the ship does not then have to swing to the stream, neither does she surge as under the old plan. Many a ship will surge some hundreds of fathoms before bringing themselves up immediately, and has extra assistance of course by the steamer backing herself astern and easing her to her anchors. I am confident that if the above suggestions are carried out, fewer accidents will occur. as you will observe that only one Captain and Pilot are concerned instead of two; the vessels being both steered by the steamer's rudder being fast amidships.-Your's truly,

E. J. DES LANDES. Shanghae, 15th June, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION VIA GALLE.

CALCUTTA, 24th April, 1866. To the Chairman

Chamber of Commerce, Shanghae, DEAR SIR, -- Come difficulty appearing exist relative to the transmission of Telegraphic messages from Galle by the Indo-European line to Europe, I should feel obliged by your making it known to the mercantile community of Shanghae that no messages can be received at Galle for transmission without prepayment.

2. It does not seem that any inconve nience need be felt in complying with this Rule. As most Firms employing the Indo-European Line have correspondents at Galle, it will be a very simple procedure for them on sending a message to the aldress of the Telegraphic officer for transmission, to include in the same cover an order to their Agent to pay its cost whatever it may be, on presentation of a Bill duly receipted by the responsible officer of this department. - Yours &c...

(Sd.) J. G. GLYN, Major R. E. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is proposed to construct a way under the Thames between Deptford and the Isle of Dogs, to consist of two iron tubes of 17 feet diameter, with a roadway of 14 feet and pathways of 8 feet 6 inches on each A bill to this effect is now before

THE death is announced of Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, R.N., at the age of sixty-nine. The deceased served for many years with distinction in the navy. received his knighthood in 1841, for having, when captain of the ship Cambridge, armed his vessel at Singapore, and proceeded to the assistance of the British in Hongkong Bay.

paper reports a singular though shocking accident which has occurred at Clapton North to a boy named Augustus Leonard aged fourteen. A bell hanger had bored hole through the post of the garden door i order to insert the bell-wire, when the boy who was within the garden unobserved by the workman, supposing he had finished applied his left eye to the hole. The auger was again introduced, and the instrument entered the boy's eye, perforating the brain and causing death on the following day.

The following is from the Huckeru of av 3rd. - We vesterday received a strange illustration the way in which cotton is packed. Quite recentl a vessel laden with cotton met with an accident i the river, and had to put back. On going into dock, she, of course, discharged some of her cargo, and strange to relate, it was found that the seeds in some of the bales had germinated, and had produced quite a flourishing crop of seedlings. The bales presented a singular spectacle, covered as they were with quite a forest of incipient cotton plants.

The late destructive fire at Dhollers, is thus describ ed in the Sindian of May 5:-" As promised, w have been placed in possession of further particular in regard to the late destructive fire at Dhollera, given in a letter received on Wednesday last, from Sylab and dated 27th ultimo. It states that about onhundred and twenty shops and eighty houses in the Bazaar where it occurred, were consumed, and that property valued at about fifteen lacs of rupees has

The arguments adduced by Sir R. Alcock | been destroyed; no lives appear to have been lost. This is the second conflagration at Dhollera within a short time, the first having occurred in the yard of a Cotton Press where in consumed everything in it to the value of a lack of rupees."

The following, on the escape of the Fening

St phens is from the Sunday Gazette (London) ;-suppose it would hardly amuse you to learn any minor details of Mr. Stephens-that in an interview I found him exceedingly like his photograph; and that he has a restless, determined air about him.travels with all the copies of the late lamented " Irish People " bound in green morocco, and printed on goldedged paper, and that as for himself he only co tributed two leaders, in which flowers are substituted for facts. I was not indiscreet enough to ask him to tell me much; and he was far from being communicative. He did, however, venture to express great faith in the success of the present movement. Under the 27th article of the Treaty of and smiled at the efforts of the Irish Government to capture him. The night after the reward was offered for his apprehension, he saw fifty men, any one of whom might have betraved him. Three weeks ago he had driven twenty seven miles in the country of Dublin, seated with a couple of other gentlemen in an outside car; he had never assumed my disguise; he had found Richmond prison so ill-organised that he only wondered that any one had consented to remain in it, and the police so inefficient that he deserve I no credit for eluding them. I found a strong lesire on the part of Mr. Stephens, that the Fenian Bro herhood should suppose him invested with supernatural powers; and perhaps he was practising this art when he related such tales as, that no two cannot flatter ourselves, however, that the bigwigs could talk about him in the Castle, but their conversation was immediately reported; and other stories of the watchfulness of his secret police. far as I can see, the Fenian chiels assembled here have no settled idea of the form of government which is to replace that of Her Majesty. They complain to the French that they have not the liberty of meetling, nor the liberty of the press; and yet, as I remarked to them, one of their most violent pam- | Percha, Is. 6d. per box. phiets, printed for foreign consumption, is published suit is undertaken by a mother and her son, who, rights granted to foreigners by the Treaty, in Dublin, bears the publisher's name, and is signed It | though they are now living in comparative obscurity, | and which in so many cases have become a | by members of a Committee. I could not quit Mr. Stephens without hoping that, once in America, he would live up his present intention of returning to Irelanu."-Poona Observer.

> SHIPPING REPORTS. THE British steamer Dumbarton reports

that she left Fulichau on the 12th instant, and proceeded with light airs and calms until off Oxsui Islands at 6 P.M. when steering a s.w. course she found the weather was getting bad with a falling barometer; at 10 P.M. blowing a gale from E.N.E. with cloudy overcast weather, Bar. 29.75, took in sail. Midnight: Bar. 29 63 heavy squalls and rain from Eastwd with a very wild appearance in the weather, furled the awnings fore and aft. June 13th, 1 A.M. eased the engines; Barometer falling fast wind and sea increasing; wind coming in heavy gusts from Eastward to E.S.E. - with heavy rain-3 A.M. Bar. 29.40, blowing harder from s. E. with rain and heavy sea. it becomes necessary to let go the anchors, Daylight wore ship to N.E., engines going quite slow. 5.30 A.M. Bar. 20.18, wind from s.s. E. to s., coming in heavy gusts with very heavy rain could see no distance from the ship—Sea rising in a frightful manner coming in heavy pyramids threatening every minute to swamp the ship which still continued to behave admirably although she had on board about 200 men with all their luggage. Had one of these seas fallen on board there is little doubt it would have caused the loss of many lives if not, of the ship and all on board 6 A.M. Barometer slightly on the rise. At 7 noticed a slight improvement in the weather but the sea running very heavy still; at 6 AM. Bar, 29.37 wind still coming in very severe gusts from s.s.w. with rain at noon, weather still improving and wind moderating, Bar. 29.51 wind s.w.; set the engines going at halfspeed and steered to the s.w. Sea still running very heavy, passed a great number of fishing junks riding to their nets with apparently an anchor down also: 6 P.M. wind and sea going down fast, put on full-speed and steered towards Hongkong.

Throughout the whole typhoon the steamer behaved in a first rate manner having lost nothing but a few of the temporary deck houses usually provided for the use of passengers. The Dumbarton arrived at 2 A.M. this morning and proceeded for Cantonat 6 A.M., as His Excellency, the Viceroy has suffered so much during the typhoon that he is unable to pay or receive visits and is therefore auxious to arrive at his distination as soon as he possibly can.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

WITH 4 MAPS. CONTAINING information respecting U the chief places of interest to be visited at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation &c. &c.

Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office.

been published; in a condensed form with the name

of the writer, Mr N. B. Dennys. He is well qualin-

fied for the work he has undertaken, and his opi-

May 11, 1866. A few months ago a writer in the China Mall commenced the publication of a series of Notes for Tourists in the North of China, and these have now

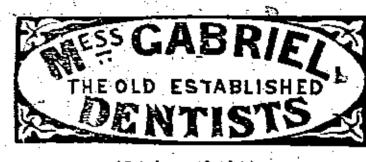
ons as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and minners in the north, are worthy of attention. tarting from T ku the tourist is conducted to Tientsin, first by river SINGULAR ACCIDENT.- 1 Westmoreland and then by road, the conveniences and drawbacks of each mode of transit being fully set forth. A description of Tientsin follows, and assuming that he desires to pass on to Peking direct, he is acquainted with all the requisite preliminary arrangements. We can discover no omission in the list given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route and at the various inas being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to devise means, whereby they may be overcome We commend to those interested in topographical TITHE Colonial Press supplied with researches the description given of Peking, while those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since its first establishment are misty and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr Dennys' valuable little work. It is a pity that the author has not given something more than a bare itinerary of the route from Peking to the great wall and thence to Kalgon. The road is worthy of more attention, and the places of interest within reach upon both sides would well repay a short digression from the immediate object of the work. As, however, the preface states that the authou's original intention has not been carried out in its entirety, we shall probably find a second serie published so soon as the pressure of other engage ments leaves the author at leisure to pursue, his des

Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the Chii province during the approaching autumn months. annot do better than accept these Notes as their guide. -N. C. Daily News, May 28, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEO EIDON. PATENT, 1ST MARCH, 1862. MESSRS GABRIEL'S INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, WITH SOFT FLEXIBLE GUMS. Entirely dispensing with the use of Springs, Wires, or Metallic Fastenings, and especially adapted for



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GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method may be had of their Agents or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelv

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18				Dicksen	Singapore	Tune 1	i Dian fra	Siemssen and Co
-18		ព្ធធា ស		Rehse	Saigon		2 Rice &c.	Borneo Company
19	Bencluch	a. bk		Thomson		May 2	9 33	Jar., Matheson & Co
19		⊬]B. sh		Overburg		May 5	l General	Sherrard and Co
119	Longer	⊣B. bu	(, ฮเง	Schuck	Amoy	June	4 Rice	
19	Mur. Campbe	[] B. B	. 122	Pile	Tients n		i General	Chine-e. B., Hubener and Co
19	Car! Ritter	· Hittab	g 250	្នំ រ ុសា ខន្ធង្គបាលរាជ	d Cliefoo		2 Вентв	Aug. Heard and Co
19	Suwonoda	A. St	r. 1802	Jayne	Shangbae		6 General	P. and O. S. N. Co
19	Yes o	1 -	732		Fahchau, &	c. June 1	7 i Tanarat	Douglas Lapraik
20	Fee-loong	B. 8t			Fuhchau, &	C June 1	3 Rice	Bir ey and Co
20	Chase	ು. bl	: 2 8			June	2 Coals	Dent and Co
20	Glendoveer	B. bl	485	Knowles				Order
20	Tressel Cast	le 13. bl	s. 35t	Hardy	Sydney		6 Coals	B. Hubener and Co
20	Der West	[Pr.b]	k. 541	Pust	Hangkok		3 Rice	Adam Scott and Co
20			k. 257	Burkit	Lientein		9 Cotton	Gilman and Co
2		្ឋឋ. si	h. 585	Cobbet	London		0 cteneral	Birley and Co
2(13. B	h. 8 <i>5</i>	Thomson		Mar.		Order
2(Drummon		:-	9 Coals 3 Rice	Scheilhass and Co
20		Bre l	og 218	Beilesteu	Bangkek			P. and O. S. N. Co
20		B. Bt	r. 1200) Edulonds	Shanghae	i	7 General	Chin-se
2		Si. s	h. 60.	Andrews	Singapore		Rice	•
_ 2 0		Si. 8	h. 47	2 Semsky	Bangkok		7 General	1
ે 2	l Inchinan	ൃദ . b	k. 60∉	Freebod			Rice &c.	
(2)		а ∤В. в	h 60	Freebod	y London		24 General	
2	•	3. B	r. 180	0 King 📐	Bombay, &	C. 1187	JU Mails	2. and O. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per Delhi.—For Hongkong, Mrs Dhumjesbhoy, Mrs Legge, and native female servant, Mrs E. Shaw, Mr and Mrs Williams, Captain Pycley, Messrs D. D. Patel, and two servant, C. B. Colah, and servant, Dhumjee Pestonjee, J. Pestonjee, F. Lord, Lind, J. Manley, F. Holden, J. Plowright, G. A. Moses, H. Hengneil, A. J. Neville, F. C. Corbet, R. McColl, J. Wilson, G. Chel, B. Casanovas, Cederloffe, J. Graig, A. D. Fovora, Lee Geos, children and 2 servants, Fek Joo, G. B. Bates, G. F. Bates, Dr F. C. Sibbald, Dep. Com. Gerl. Phillips Staff Asst, Sergt, Crud, Don A. Dehara and wife, Don V. Burrenks and wife, Don Antonio M. Ramos, Kong heng, 6 friends and child, and Wel Bran Teng. For Shanghae, Messrs Baker, J. Kidner, F. G. Mead, R. R. Westall, E. Z. Holme, J. Stutliffe, E. Alkinzer, Miss E. E. Mead. For Yokohama, Mr and Mrs Dohmen, Mr Nicholas.

DEPARTURES.

ts	Vessel, from	FLAG &	Tons	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
	H kong.	·					
ne¦	arah	B. bg:	186	Rurns	Shanghae	Sundries	iems-en and Co
4	Neomi	B, sb		ayers	Funch u	7,5	Aug. Heard & Co
4	Everest	B. sh.		Clarke	Fuhchau	,,,	Dent and to
	J.V. Shaffelaar			Van Duyn		,	Order
	Luchow	на. b2		Ulrich	Fuhchau	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
- 1	Peru	mm.bk	L	Truelsen	Fuhc au	111	B., Hubener and Co
- 1		B. sh.		Smith	Euhchau	,,,	Camaj e and Co
	Ellenborough Gravina	3p. g	1	Lapuente	Manila	,,	Reynolus and Co
- 1	1	SW.bk.		Norverg	Cheluo	1	siem sen and Co
4	Amoy	Nor.bg		Jenson	Amoy	111	Oxford and Co
	(yphoou	Am.sh.	!		Meibourne	,	t'ar er and Co
4 5	Ellen Eagle	B. bk.			Anioy	21	Order
	Cath. Maria	ou bk.			Lionlo	**	E. und J. Meyer
-		din.bk	1	Pet-rson	Saigon	1	il., Hubener and Co
_	Drache		1	1	Manila	22	Phillips Moore and Co
ā	South Western	B bk.	·	LeSeuenr	Saigon	1,	Reynold and Co
	Hasty Fromm	Hun.sr.	1	Lutyen	Putchau		Bour., Hubener and Co
_		am ar.	1 1000	H ffusiser		19	Oxford and Co
4	l lipper Hera	Si. er,	1 4-4	Bucklight	Bangkok	27	Win, Pustau and Co
•	i	Fr.bk.		Rad nac	Saigon	",	Landstein and Co
	Chene	Du bk		Ovekrift	Newchwang	1	Siemsen and Co
	Sophie Amelia	F1.bk		Cheppit	Swatow		Russell and Co
7	Bangkok	B. str.			Shanghae	,,,	Jardine, Matheson & Co
7	Corea	B. bk		Rose	Iloilo	37	Smith, Kennedy and Co
) — . •			1 .	Fuheliau	:	Russell and Co
8	Philomela	B. sh		•	Funchan	* **	Dent and Co
Ö.	Zingra	B bk	·		fientsin	•	Order
	Elias	Da. sr	-	_	Chefoo	**	Siemss n and Co
_	Ino	um bl		Bannan		"	Wm. Pustau and Co
	Patria	ויט מצוו	006	Chirstianser	Manda	,,,	Russell and Co.
_	Rattl r	<u>ADL</u> 811	000	A SE LETT	1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Jar., Matheson and Co
	Can Aipine	B. str					Gibb, Livingston & Co
	Chunder	b, str		.	d. Francisco		Aug. Heard and Co
	Vortigern	8. ab		1	Amily & F.	.	Jar., Mitheson and Co
	Maitland	8: st				E	Dent and Co
	Louisa,	B. eb			Shanghan	**	
40	l)evana		795		Fuhchau	19 19	Severs and Co
20	• 1	B. bh		1 .	1 1-	**	Lammert Atkinson & Co
20	Amur	Hm b	k 360	Bendixen	Suigon	19	Chinese

WHAMPOA.

Ship's Name	GAPTAIN	Prio &	ፕ ስለኦ	DATI OF	Францавинов Арвит	DESTINATION	NIBN BD
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1							
Amazone	Kranier	D1.bk.		June 5	Bos nan and Co	H K & W dock	
Atma	Watson	B. bk.		Į	Borneo Company	_	
Burlington	Hyde	B. bk:		į	Chinese	London	٠.
C. J. Henrietta	Tonges	Du.sh.	1201		so man and Co	Chefoo	
China	Mulle	Bustr			Siemssen and Co		
Chin Chin	Cluman	Ha. sr.		June 12			•. •
Colima	1pland	Hm.bk			Order	Union dock	
Confucius	ash n	Bre.bk			Si missen and Co	Tientsin	:
Fusiyama	ប្រធារាជិកខ	B. str.	710		D. Lapraik		
Island Queen	Dickson	B. bk.	439	tune b	Order	H.K.&w.dock	
Lady Agnes Duff	N. weil	B. ok.	370	June 2	Olyphant and Co	London	
Madeira	Pollock	am,bk	450		Sienissen and Co	Gows dock	
Madura	Steffins	Hm.bg	250		Siemssen and Co		
May Queen	Gufitlan	B. bk.	350		Borneo Company	•	
Music	Klen	.S. Br.	1 /-		A. Heard and Co	H.K. W.doc.	! .
Nile	John on	ರ. sh	1	I	exford and Co	Land to Kee]
Ottawa	Eastley	B. str.			P. and O. S. N. Co	Mail	in dock
Penang	Patten .	am.bk			Bosman and Co	Hongkong	
Taymouth Castle	Hinds	18. ah	·		Birley and Co	London	
Tientsin	dradenlung	3. rs.	·	sept. 10	Adam Scottand Co	Par Sal .	
White Cloud	Carroi	B. str,	1 .		Hongkug C., and M. C.par.y	Re g Union	dock
Zephyr	Hausen	Da.bg.		ι .	John Burd and Co	Tientsin	
					* **		

HANKOW.

SHIPS NAME,	COMMANDER.	FLAG & R10.	Tons	Bound.	Consigners.
Ark Chapeau Coulnakyle,	Lawrenceson	Hulk Hulk Br, ship, Hulk	379	London ,	Dr. Binger and Co A. Reard and Co G., Livingston & Co
Georgiana Highflyer, Min.	Smith.	or ship,	640	London London	G., Livingston & Co.
Napoleon, Northern Light Set Hore	Mount, Smith	Br. ship, Hulk Hulk	 - - - -	London,	A. Heard shi Co Dent and Co
Sir Launcelot Slane);	McDougal frient, Kents R.R.	Br ship, H. B. M. G. S	885	London	Jardine & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

HIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & RIG	Tons.	DATE OF ARRIV.	R ANGIANGER AD AGENTY	DESTINATION.	FROM
Argus Challenger Conference China Kestrel Nortolk Phillip 1 t Shaftesbury	Br. wne Reid Tofield M'Cullum Hopwood Mc enzie	B. 8r.	649 532 490 226 224 292	May 15 May 15 May 28 Jan 25 Apr 26	Shaw, Cull and Co Macpherson and Co Ster henson and Co DeConingh and Co Glover and Co Order O. E. Freeman Sirley and Co	Shang: ac London Uncertain	London London Bataavi 3.hae 3.hae London 3.hae

	HONGKO	NG.	8
C. on reddered	E OF TO-DAYS' ARRIVALS, Divinit - 190., from Pedder's Wharf to Garaf to the Military Latertal 2. Restricted	libb's Whart. — P.	, Westward of Gibbis Wharf.
SHIP'S NAME AND WHERE ARCHORED	CAPTAIS FLAG & TONE LIATE OF ARBIVAL	Constantes of Ag	BRYS DESTINATION DESPATOR

	Steamers		. [.					
· {		WC		3. str			P. and O. S. N.	1 '	hanghae 👍	mmedt.
1	Donnai		Bourdon :	e str	3:00	May 27	Messageries Imp	ristes ;		
٠.		$\mathbf{w}(\cdot)$	Coppin	B, etr	286	June 20	Douglas Lapraik		watow, &C.	-
	Japan	WU		B. str.	349	June 12	Johnson and Co	:	Singapore	1
: "	John Bright		,	B str.	677	June 18	F. 6. Cama and	¢o ∣€	Bombay	
!	Lancefield			138 F.		Jan. 24	Russell and Co	[1	Refitting	
o.	London	. E	3yrne	B, str.		Apr. 26		· ·		
+		WC	Peake	:3. etr	791	June 17	P. and O. S. N.		Bombay	
	Singapore			B. str	1.00	3 une 20	P. and O. S. N.	Co		
				Am.str	1602	Jane 19	A. Heard and U	•	Shanghae	
			Ashton	B. str.	886	June 17	D. Lapraik		Swatow, &c.	
٠.	Yesso	W(Carrie	B. str.	517	June 19	P, and O. S. N.	Uo I	Swatow, &c.	
	1									
Ça,	Sailing Vest	els		1.		l				
)	A. E. Vidal	· · · K	R hae	am.bk	331	June l	8 Siemssen and (o l		
٠.	A. M Lawrence	e K	L'aytor	∡m.sh.			Aug. Heard and		٠.	
	Achilles	\	Bulling	sre.bk			E. Schellinas and			أيفنين
. ,	Acmel	K	Prehn	va. bg.			E. Sche lhass at	1 - 1	F.chau & Au	strated
	Albert Victor	٠C	Overbury	B. 8h.			ar. Matheson			:
Ú o	Alicia		Burkit	Ֆ ., Ե և .	257	June 20	A, Scott and Co			
	Amazon		Belstedt	lBre.b∠	-219	June 2	is. Schellhass a	nid Co		
	Amber Witch	R	Langlois	15. bk.	330		Siemssen and Co			cleared
-	Amicus		Oison	B 5k	511	June 2	John Buid and	Co	F. or Charter	
	Am, de Macks		Levaureix				8 wm. Pustau an		Chefoo	· ·
	Ana Maria	: • K	Jurgensen	De.bg.	245		4 B., inbener an	d Co	•	
	Annam	W		Fr. ac.		Time	9			
	Arthur		Crosby	Am. Dk			Russell and Co	l		
٠.	Aurora	. W	Lessing	B. bg.	227	June	2 Comese	.:	Snanghae	· · ·
. ,	Avondhu	W	Munroe	B, bk		May 2	5 Johnson and C	4		
o	Batay a	W	westerdori	Bre.bk	355	Jame 1	s Bourjan, Hube	ner & Co		
	Belvi ere		Morris	B. bg.	233	May !	9 Oxford and Co		Repairing	
• -	Bencleuch 4		l'homson	B. bk.			9 nosman and C		11	Ga-le
0	Bengal	F		B bk		May	9 John Burd and	C0 C1 21 =	Bombay	Early
o .	. Benefactor	1		Am. bk			Smith Archer			
,	Bonaventura	y.				1 1 2 11 1	I Chinese 9 Augustine Hea	d and Co	d Francisco	
	B sworth		C Nicholi	B. sh.			a piemssen and		S. Pindone	-
	Bravo		Kli)de	B. b.			Birley and Co		· ·	
	Prige	.10	Tibson	B. sh			b Parker and Co		Melbourne &	Sydney
Ċo	Briton		Fleming	Pr. ar.			O / Matheson ar			
0	Cadovius		K (versen	B. bk	306	T	9 Sherrard			
J	Cæsar		V Schuck	Da ra		June :	6 Arnemann and	l ^l Co	Amoor River	Dut back
	Carl	į		um.b		lune	9 Bur., Hubene	cand Co		
	Carl Ritter		K Niesbund K Michael	B. bk		May	9 Uxford and Co			
1	Carobel		K Jannen	Pr. bg		Juna	e Ym. Pustau a	nd Co		
, o .	Catarina		V Peterson	Pr. bl	1		19 Order	T : :	Chefoo	oleared
		1	L.C. [P471]			- :011111		1		

iliola & s.hae Immedt. 386 June 19 Order 386 June 2 B., tlubener and Co Du.bk tat. Maria B. bk. 599 June 1 3 Morgan Lambert and Co sm.bk 251 June 2 Siem-sen and Co Challenge K Peterson Charlot 284 June 20 Birley and Co Hamilton 877 May 12 Am, Scott and Co W (), Ryan, E M. ullin 877 May 12 Am. Scott and Co
2:9 June 1 A. Scott and Co
182 Mar. It hinese
510 May 17 Wm. Pustau and Co
541 June 20 Bour., Hubener and Co
343 May 25 Siemssen and Co
289 May 14 D. Laparik
771 June 13 G., Livingston and Co
338 June 2 A. Scott and Co
477 May 19 A. Scott and Co
606 May 9 Severs and Co
349 May 30 Mm. Pustau and Co
349 May 30 Mm. Pustau and Co
349 June 20 Oilman and Co
360 June 18 Siemssen and Co Christina Costs Kica W Kruse Hm.bk Daimant K Malchow Der Sud Der West W(Wayner Dioscuren K leffery Don Ricardo William B. sh Dunmail K Armstrong Am.sr.
W Butcher B. bk.
E Petrie B. sh. Manila

E. W. Seyburn Pr.bk. WLauritzen Ellen Rodger Cobbet Penrice 360 June 13 Siemssen and Co 1067 May 27 Order 250 June 1 Siemssen and Co Manila Willrewes Esmeralda W Un tel Sp. eh. tim.bk Experanza K sievert Etienne B. bk. 360 June 14 A. Scott and Co
Olibk. 288 May 14 B. Hubener and Co
May 8 E. Schellhass and Co
May 13 Bosman and Co
Am.sh. 1028 June 1 Bosman and Co Kann Exonian K Kassebohm Olfok.

N Furner
W Thomson B. sh. F. Braginton W Thomson Pontenaye. Franklin WC Butler Freder, Henrich W Van Dien G. C. L. Meyer K Moder 396 June 16 Bosman and Co 306 May 25 Wm. Pustau and Co 485 June 20 Dent and Co Glendovesr Gustaf Adolf. H. Liduina 552 June 4 chinese 475 Jan. 26 dm. Pustau and Co

Du.bk.

Hm.bk

B. bk.

485 June 20 Dent and

Sw.ba.

5w.ba.

5 Handy Willamon Helvetia Kabmeyer Herald of Light Willunter 265 June 17 Junes and Co 1176 May 15 ct., Livingston and Co 733 May 25 Aug. Heard and Co 460 Feb. 27 James Funfgeld and Co Henry Handley W Lyall Hollands Frou W De Vos B. ab. Du.bk Hollands Frou Hongkong 685 June 1 Reynvaan prothers & Co Singapore
345 June 16 B., Hubener and Co
184 June 1 E. & J. Meyer and Co
391 May 30 John Burd and Co
F. or Charte K Prevet Ho . Dusautor K Peterson K Peterson Ingeburg Ingeburg F, or Charter K chultz [ន 🛊 B. ar. 352 June 3 A. Scott and Co B. bk 452 May 16 Rosario and Co Da.b 2. 317 Apr. 18 E. Scheilhass and Co B. bk. 295 June 16 G., Livingston and Co B. bk 37: May 15 J. 3 Hook K Waterson B. ar. K Stephenson B. bk James Miller Johanna Joan Cunllo Wijohnston Yokohama Kate Cleather B. sb. 517 June 17 Order B. bk. 443 May 25 Borneo Company Hm.bk 565 May 29 K Forbes Li ncaster Wishields Lark K Gearitz Laura W Kehler B. bk. K Crowningshild R. bk. 541 May 19 Adam Scott and Co 425 May 28 Burrows and S us Lydia Singapore Ly-ee-moon Amoy Malvina Vidal

K Crowningshild R. bk. 425 May 28 Burrows and S us

K Crowningshild R. bk. 425 May 28 Burrows and S us

K Essett am.sh. 835 May 12 Siemssee and Co

R Acatena Sp.bk. 428 May 25 Reynolds and Co

Pile B. sr 122 June 19 Chinese

K Lorenson Pr.bk. 520 May 27 Bour., Hubener and Co

K Van W olven Du.bk. 305 June 16 Wm. Pustau and Co

E von Bergen Hm.bk 450 May 19 Bosman and Co

W Laughton B. bk. 400 May 9 Russell and Co

W Thomas B sh 769 May 9 Russell and Co Manila Manila M. Campbell Mary Francis W. Thomas Mary Mildred W.C. Fine S. F.cisco & Hono 460 June 15 D. Laprack 360 May 17 Stemssen and Co K Harms Maury Migrator Moonlight New Nork

| W C Fine | S. Sh. | 460 | June 15 D. Laprack | May 17 | Stemssen and Co | June 1 | Chinese | May 17 | Stemssen and Co | June 1 | Chinese | June Niem n F. or Charter Repairing Norah Creams Northfleet Melbourne & Sydney being have out Unward Oriental Oscar Vidai Paul Riquet Fuchhau P. Catharine P. of Satzuma Yokohama President Pof the West Punjaub. Richard Rodrigo Salatiga Saturnus Scawfell sea Nymph senator Shooting Star Laid up W Patterson B. bk.
W Patterson B. bk.
W Patterson B. bk.
W Patterson B. bk.
K K K F S. Francisco F. or charter Wellerson B. bk. 3.6 June 16 Johnson and Co
Wellerson B. bk. 310 May 30 Johnson and Co
Ker Hulb. 320 June 1 Wm. Pustau and Co
Johnson and Co
May 30 Johnson and Co
Mm. Pustau and Co
Johnson and Co
Johnson and Co
Johnson and Co
Johnson and Co
Mm. Pustau and Co
Johnson an Tie What Trinculo Fuhchau

Union Valdivia

Viscata

▼olunteer

Ylocano.

K Nocike W Cobby

W winton

W C Barrdo

		•	IV	ACA	0.	<u> </u>		
A IP'S NAME.	APTAIN	PLAG RIG	T'on:	DATE OF		#第10条 森の事件s i	() BUTINATIO	CESPATOR
Anfora Desar Cintra Excelsior Concordi. Fee Pang Fray Bentos Lima Patino R. Pratolongo S. Jose S. Vicente de Paul Tremeiga Verilia	indecott Nissen Favachu wytenhorst Grill Cruz Castoniola M inhard DeCastro Profumo Silva Landor t'awy	Pr.bg. Po.str.	226 168 465 256 1200 890 201 423	June 9	Order I. M. del Do Mello Order Revnolds Order Aptain Captain Spanish (P. de Ara Meses and Order L. Marqu Order	and Co oneul mburo d Co	Laid up Callao Callao Callao	Coblie# Early
						The state of the s	•	

AMOY. AMOY Shipping in Port.—Dutch barque, Peilades. Dutch barque, Ettillie, Dutch barque, Petronells Dutch Brig, Niphon, British barque, Delpussumd, British barque, Annie Porter, Bremen Steamer, Dori Bremen Brig, Bertha and Pauline, Prussian Brig. Bessie Searight, Spanish barque, Santa Luiz. FUHCHAU.

SHIP'S, NAME	CAPTAIR	RIG &	Tons.	DATE OF ABBIVAL	Consideres of Agent.	OBSTINACION	DESPAT
	7						ļ
Intipodes	not yet		Arrive	d l			
	Crank	3. bk.	247	June 4	Dent and Co	Austri ia.	12 _1_
Charlotte	Ahrens	Hm.b.	~ 299		Mirges on and Co	Am ralia	Early
	Mooney	. Btr.	29 0		Order	Smanghae.	
Dewa Gungadhur	st ration	3. Bh			Kinnear and Co	London.	
.,, ,	nunie	Ol. Br.	169		Rossele and Co	Tient in,	
Rmma	Clark	B. bk.	369	Apr. 31	Jar., Matheson and Co	Aus rathi.	
Ettrick	Gibu	Br. bk.	434	June 1	smith, Kennedy and Co	London.	
Curydice	Sudivan	ა. bk.	328		Ru sell and Co	Uncertain:	
Fer nia	Lammermann	Ja er.		ļ	Order	Londop.	
Taik	MC 4.1	8. str.			Captain	}) ug	
l orilia	Luard	н вм.	232		British Government	Uncertain.	1
lavoc	McFarlane	B. str.	120	llure l		Tug	
s and Queen	troting	на ок.			Russell and Co	Tientsr n	
Lanaina	Mooure	3. Bh.			Gilman and Co	-]London $-$ * $-$	
Laurel	Doubie	is an		-	Birley and Co	L n on	
Len ox Castle	Parker			1 .	Chinese Government	Ningpo.	
Maunice Yuen	FOX	ម. sh		May 2	tion, Livingston and Co	U cestiin	}
Minerva	I haston	B, sh	1		Order	San hie	
M. rning Star	Brown	B. str.			1. Scott and Co	Tam-ui	
Prince Kung	Bryant		1244	May 20	O der	hangaae	
Sailora Home	Drysdale	B. sh		11111	Order	S an has	
Simo la	Dickie	O DK			Order	Uncertain	1 , 1
Spray !	Main	B. 8h		Warz	Jar . Matheson and Co	London	
Tamana	[18 . El		Inna	L. M. Customs	Hongkong	1 1
Vindex	Caw	Ch.str			hinese Government	Uncertain	·
Volunteer	Willy		ī	r .	Cintione Government	Uncertain	
Vulcan	Ranuall	B. BLI	1 100	lange .	1	Shait has	

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	RIG &		AVIBEA	Consignmence Agents	UESTINATION	NTE M Case
							-A
team ers		am str	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	L id up	*
nilit viso	Bisson	Pr.str.	160	June 1.	T. Kroes and Co	Na_asak)	
viso China	Sabro n	B. str.	25	· .	T autmann and Co	Laid up	; ; ;
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.			ci over and to	1.	
i∢pera nca	D'Silva	Pr,str.	320	May 15	A. A. Wheelay	Acres and A	
aust		str	. 50	·	Wm Gristen and Cla	Lail up	10.0
irete		Por.str		1	Wm. Fustau and Co	Laid up	
leachew .	Comstock	b. Str.	80	Tuno 19	Capt. Pairidge	Hanban	
luquong	Simmons	Amstr	_ : . =		Russell and Co	Hankow Hankow	
Kiang-toong'	We-t	Am str			Aug., Heard and Co Messageries Imperiales		
Labourdonnais	Pelissot	Fr.str.	872 80		I. J. Ealls	Private MICE	T SILB I
Paul oong	simmons	Cui. Bur		June 0	hinese Government		
Piuto	Pike	B. str.			St phens n and Co		٠. ٠
shaftesb ury	Aitkins	A d.str			Ru sell and Co	. ** ** ** ** ** ** **	5 ¹ E -
Shanse	Harmon	B. str.			Ir utmann and Co	Laid up	
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